

RCB
21w

Corporation of
Madras



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1947

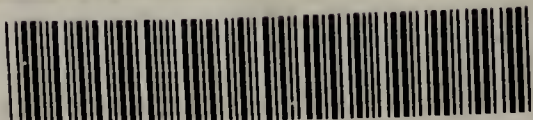


PRINTED AT
SOLAR WORKS
MADRAS :: 1948

RCB / 21(w)

WELDON WATKINS	
CO.	
Co.	
No.	+ Ann Ryp WA28
	.JL4
	M18

1947



22501408777

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1947

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	..	..	Pages i to vi
REPORT FOR 1947	..	..	Pages 1 to 37
			Page
Vital Statistics	..	..	1
Vaccination	..	..	8
Medical Relief	..	..	9
Medical Inspection of } Corporation Schools }	..	..	12
Sanitation	..	..	14
Conservancy	..	..	22
Mosquito Control Measures	..	..	25
Water Analysis	..	..	27
Food Analysis	..	..	29
Working of the Port } Health Dept. Madras }	..	..	34
Child Welfare Scheme	..	..	35
APPENDIX OF STATEMENTS	..	..	Pages 38 to 82
			Page
Vital Statistics	..	..	38
Vaccination	..	..	49
Medical Relief	..	..	51
Medical Inspection	..	..	54
Sanitation	..	..	56
Water Analysis	..	..	58
Food Analysis	..	..	69
Child Welfare	..	..	71

INTRODUCTION

The year under report, I am glad to observe, has been satisfactory throughout with regard to the public health conditions which prevailed in the city. It is remarkable that the city maintained normal health in spite of the continued migration of people into the city rendering conditions of living in the metropolis more tense and difficult. The city had, no doubt, been extended for facilitating the movement of people from the more crowded parts of the city to the added areas. The number of houses that have newly sprung up, due to private as well as co-operative enterprises, has been too low to relieve congestion in the city to any appreciable extent and the evils arising from over-crowding stalked the citizens all through the year. Moreover the supply of essential commodities was not at all adequate to meet the demand in the city and the citizens, in consequence, were subjected to privations which sapped their vitality to withstand diseases a good deal. Yet, despite these factors, there was no unusual mortality under any of the principal diseases, as the vital statistical figures in the report will indicate, and normal health conditions reigned in the city from the beginning to the end of the year.

A disquieting feature in the year was the failure of the monsoon rains, the effects of which came to be felt in the subsequent year. 34·79 inches of rainfall for the year is the lowest recorded since 1942.

The city recorded 40,753 births and 29,979 deaths. The rates of births and deaths for the year were 42·08 and 30·96 per mille of the estimated population. The excess of births over deaths resulted in a natural increase of 10,774 in the population of the city—a phenomenon indicative of the existence of favourable conditions for its occurrence. The infantile death-rate was 195·99 and the maternal mortality rate was 3·90 per 1,000 live-births in the year. The average rates for the quinquennium (1942–46) were 225·03 and 6·45 respectively for 1,000 live-births during the period.

After many years a single death from plague occurred in the city. There were 3 imported cases, two of which came from Vellore and the third case from a village in Chittoor District. All of them were isolated and treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. One of these proved fatal. The contacts were immediately inoculated and all effective preventive measures adopted.

There were 2 deaths from cholera and 20 deaths from small-pox. The mortality rates were 0·002 and 0·02 per mille respectively of the estimated population.

43,040 inoculations against cholera were performed. 37,468 primary vaccinations were done and 1,27,682 persons were revaccinated. The number of primary vaccinations done is the highest on record. A steady increase in the number of primary vaccinations done year after year has been possible on

account of the systematic house-to-house inspection done by the Vaccinators under the block-work system. The year 1946 has been a peak year for revaccination and due, presumably, to the immunity conferred on a large number of residents, the city remained practically free from small-pox during the year.

It may be mentioned here that the vital statistical rates mentioned in the report have been worked out on the basis of the estimated population of 9,83,087 for the mid-year. The actual population being approximately 13 lakhs, the disparity in the two figures is great and the statistical rates can hardly be expected to give a correct indication of the health of the city. Under the prevailing, rapidly changing conditions, the system of taking a decennial census has been unhelpful and the need for a quinquennial enumeration of the population appears imperative.

The next census enumeration will ordinarily be done only in 1951. Until then the department will have to deal with misleading statistical rates and will not be in a position to present a faithful picture of the state of health of the city. The taking of an interim census is certainly desirable but how far it will be feasible needs careful consideration.

29 general out-patient dispensaries and the special clinics for skin diseases and leprosy, venereal diseases and tuberculosis did good work. Nearly 20 lakhs of cases were attended to at the general dispensaries. 266 new cases of leprosy (167 infective and 199 non-infective) received suitable treatment. 61 cases of repeated abortion from Child Welfare Centres were investigated and treated. The Health Visitors attached to the Venereal and Tuberculosis Clinics did useful work by tracing the patients to their homes and persuading them to continue treatment until they were completely cured and prevailing upon contacts to get themselves examined and treated against possible infection.

The Public Health Laboratory opened in 1946 became popular. 1,575 specimens were examined during the year; 942 of these were received from private medical practitioners. Due to lack of adequate accommodation several more important diagnostic tests and investigations could not be undertaken by the Pathologist. It is, however, hoped that with the extension and further equipment of the laboratory covering the whole of the first floor of the present building, the usefulness of the laboratory will be very greatly extended.

The opening of the Sri Thiruwateeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital is an outstanding achievement in the field of public health. This hospital owes its existence to the generosity of Rao Sahib Sri T. P. Ramasamy Pillai and supplies a long felt need in the city. It is a step in the right direction in grappling with this fell disease. The Corporation is greatly indebted to the donor who, by his act of munificence, has rightly earned the gratitude of the citizens of Madras.

7 Medical Inspectors and 3 Medical Inspectresses attended to medical inspection work till the end of 1947. From the beginning of the current year the system of work was reorganised with a view to increase the efficiency of the inspection and the following-up and treatment of children requiring attention.

The Medical Officers in charge of Registration and Vaccination work were relieved of their routine duties and drafted for medical inspection work. They had to conduct medical examination of pupils in the zones allotted to them besides supervising registration and vaccination work in the divisions under their charge.

22,220 boys and 13,076 girls were examined and 8,944 boys and 4,704 girls were found defective. Most of the defective children suffered from complaints resulting from malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies. Administration of shark liver oil, calcium lactate and milk to under-nourished children and yeast to children who had stomatitis of nutritional origin brought about a marked improvement in their condition. 1,577 children were sent to Government hospitals for special treatment as required. 11,143 children were treated by the Medical Inspection Staff and 1,121 children at the Corporation dispensaries with benefit. 591 children with signs and symptoms of leprosy had the benefit of receiving appropriate treatment.

5 Assistant Health Officers and a Sub-Assistant Health Officer assisted me in looking after the general sanitation and conservancy of the city. There were 54 Sanitary Inspectors and 54 Conservancy Inspectors working in the 50 divisions of the city.

The work of sewer laying in the city showed good progress in the year. The total length of sewers laid in the year was 55,474 feet of which 26,011 ft. were laid in Thyagarayanagar. Progress made in the provision of flush-out type of latrines was also appreciable. 2,554 flush-out latrines were installed in private buildings. 23,316 houses were inspected by the divisional staff, 6,605 houses were found defective and 4,204 houses were repaired and improved as a result of action taken against the owners.

The incinerators in the city having been out of function, the rubbish collected in various divisions was diverted to the reclamation of several low-lands and ponds. This measure served to relieve the strain on the bullock drawn carts as well as motor lorries which had otherwise to go long distances to the places of disposal. Such work was undertaken on payment of charges from private parties and was done free in the case of places belonging to charitable institutions, public bodies or Government. This was also a scheme of great public health importance, in as much as it facilitated reclamation of low-lands which were potential breeding places of mosquitoes. Considering the prohibitive cost of transport, non-availability and high cost of suitable material for filling these places, this scheme has worked very successfully and efficiently. Effective supervision was maintained at these places and every layer of rubbish was regularly and well covered over by a suitable layer of earth, and spraying with D.D.T. and other precautions effectively kept down fly breeding and smell.

The Buckingham Canal boat basin at the junction of Wall Tax Road and Anna Pillai Street was reclaimed. Particular mention may be made of the progress of the work of reclaiming the large pond "Arathakuttai" in Mylapore, which soon after completion will be converted into a park or play ground.

The Poor House, Special Home and Work House completed another year of useful existence. Care bestowed on the destitute in the city was further extended by the opening of an Orphanage attached to the Poor House. This home for destitute children was opened by the Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramasawmy Reddiar on 9-7-1947.

This institution is intended at present for orphan boys of 5 to 12 years of age. Inmates are well cared for and given elementary education. It is my hope that this institution will serve more and more the needs of a large number of the uncared for children in the city and train them to become useful citizens in later life.

During the year, a Veterinary Clinical Laboratory was started to serve the needs of the Corporation Veterinary Department. It is hoped that it will be enlarged so as to become more useful to the city as a whole.

Public and private markets received constant attention. The owners of private markets were required to maintain their markets in good condition so that vendors could expose articles for sale under sanitary conditions. But the difficulties experienced in making the private markets conform to the required standard of cleanliness still confronted the department. The closure of private markets on sanitary grounds is more a hypothetical proposition than a practical measure. The attitude of the owners of private markets has been very unhelpful and often hostile and the earnest attempts made by the department have not met with much success. It is therefore necessary to evolve and put into operation a scheme for acquiring and municipalising the private markets or getting them under the effective control of the Corporation.

As many as 3,229 samples were analysed in the Public Analyst's laboratory of which 1,300 were found adulterated. Of the total number of samples, 1,840 were of milk and 1,186 or 64.5% of this number were adulterated. Milk vendors were thus found to have been unscrupulous and to have taken advantage of the great demand for milk in the city to gain illegal profits. The temptation on their part to resort to this malpractice appears to have become all the more irresistible on account of the high price at which milk has been selling. As has been pointed out by the Public Analyst in his report mere imposition of deterrent fines on offenders convicted under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act will not effectively check this evil tendency on the part of milk vendors. Ways and means will have to be devised to provide the citizens with plentiful supply of wholesome milk at reasonable rates. It is no doubt a great task to be undertaken by the Corporation or Government by themselves. I am inclined to the view that any comprehensive scheme will not be worth trying unless and until there is a change for

the better in the attitude of milk men who are utterly insensible to the odium attached to profiteering in trade. As a matter of policy, therefore, co-operative ventures, however small, should be encouraged and supported. So far as the Corporation is concerned, a moderate beginning should be made by starting a dairy farm of its own for the supply of its own requirements.

Another major problem confronting the Corporation is housing. A very good beginning has been made in this direction. The extension of sewerage to every nook and corner of the city is an urgent sanitary necessity. This problem has become a colossal one with the extension of the city limits. Closely allied with this is the need for the complete conversion of all dry latrines into flushout ones to do away with the insanitary practice of hand removal of filth.

The improvement of slums and cheries is a problem awaiting solution. By whatever names they may be called, they are synonymous with filth, squalor and disease. In their present state, many of them constitute a blot on civilization and civic administration. They can no longer be allowed to remain so. The resources of the Government and the Corporation should be effectively harnessed to solve this vital problem.

To conclude, I wish to record my great appreciation of the loyalty and co-operation of my Assistant Officers. The officials of the department, one and all of them, displayed a high sense of duty and rendered devoted service. The achievements of the year would not have been possible except for the above and my thanks are due to them. I must acknowledge my gratefulness to the Commissioner of the Corporation for his uniform courtesy and for the ungrudging assistance and encouragement he gave to the department.

P. SADASIVAN, L.M. & S., B.S.Sc.

24-8-1948

Health Officer

FORWARDED

The gratifying feature was that the city was practically free from epidemics during the year despite the enormous increase in population, acute shortage of houses and the consequent overcrowding, scarcity of essential articles of food and phenomenal rise in the price of other commodities and, last but not least, the failure of the monsoon, the rainfall during the year being the lowest recorded since 1942.

The number of primary vaccinations conducted during the year, viz., 37,468, was the highest on record. As many as 1,27,682 persons were re-vaccinated. The special clinics, viz., Tuberculosis, Venereal, Leprosy and Skin Clinics continued to be popular. 35,276 children in schools were medically examined and 11,143 children were given treatment with benefit. Shark liver oil, Calcium lactate, milk and yeast were administered to ill-nourished children with striking results. 591 Corporation school children had the benefit of receiving early treatment for leprosy.

Some of the poor and the destitute in the city found shelter in the homes provided by the Corporation like the Poor House, the Special Home

and the Work House. The homes for the homeless constructed by the Corporation in recent years were highly beneficial to a number of people who migrated into the city in search of employment. As these six homes could accommodate about 250 families only, there are still hundreds squatting on pavements and open spaces in the city much to the detriment of the health of the city. The Corporation could not provide more homes of this type this year for want of funds. The orphanage for vagrant children opened in the Poor House compound on 9-7-47 is very popular.

In respect of sanitation, the Health Department has done its best in the face of several factors contributing to insanitation in the city, such as overcrowding, bad housing conditions, existence of a number of slums, lack of drainage facilities in certain areas that have not yet developed and, above all, lack of civic conscience and apathy among the people towards the elementary principles of sanitation. I should assert here that much depends on the people themselves and the city would have been much more clean and sanitary than it is now had the people realised their responsibilities as citizens and evinced interest in matters relating to the general health of the city and co-operated with the Corporation in keeping the city clean. Here is a very useful line of work for Social Welfare Leagues, Civic Associations and the like who can, both by example and precept, instil civic sense into the people. During the year, sewer laying work was pushed through vigorously and as many as new 2,554 flushout latrines were installed in private houses with a view to avoid fly nuisance and improve sanitation. Several low-lying lands were reclaimed in order to avoid stagnation of water and the breeding of mosquitoes.

The Child Welfare Scheme continued to be popular. Three child welfare centres were opened, one at Tondiarpet, another in Kothwal Bazaar and the third at Adyar bringing the total number of such centres in the city to 24. A maternity home with 24 beds was also opened in Choolai, a labour area. With a view to give some relief to women workers in the city, a creche was opened in Bunder Rama Naidu Garden, Broadway. The remarkable feature was the fall in the maternal and infant mortality rates during the year in respect of cases that came under the care of the Child Welfare Scheme of the Corporation.

The opening of a health and recreation centre (Asok Vihar) at People's Park marks the beginning of a new policy in the health administration of the city. The Corporation seeks to provide a healthy social environment in which all the members of a family—men, women and children—can thrive.

The Health Officer and his staff deserve to be congratulated on the good work done during the year. I trust they will strive their utmost to present a better record during the current year.

C. NARASIMHAM

14-9-1948

Commissioner

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1947

Area	...	31833·60 acres
Population (estimated for mid-year, 1947)	...	9,68,373
Average density per acre	...	30
Births excluding still-births	...	40,753
Birth-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	...	42·08
Deaths excluding still-births	...	29,979
Death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	...	30·96
Natural increase	...	10,774
Still-births	...	1,408
Infantile deaths	...	7,987
Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births	...	195·99
Maternal deaths	...	159
Maternal death-rate per 1,000 live-births	...	3·90

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

<i>Principal causes</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death-rate</i>
Plague	...	1	0·001
Cholera	...	2	0·002
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	3,847	3·97
Small-pox	...	20	0·02
Malaria	...	55	0·06
Enteric fever	...	163	0·17
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	...	502	0·52
Respiratory diseases	...	6,803	7·03

VITAL STATISTICS

Meteorology :—Atmospheric conditions recorded during the year 1947 are furnished in Annual Form 'A' in the appendix.

Rainfall :—34·79 inches of rain fell during the year 1947 against 82·12 inches in the previous year. The average rain-fall for the previous five years was 64·41 inches.

The following statement furnishes the rainfall in the city during each quarter of the year and in the previous five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
1942	0·05''	3·29''	9·00''	22·88''	35·22''
1943	2·73''	16·90''	11·54''	52·88''	84·05''
1944	12·84''	4·08''	15·83''	45·22''	77·97''
1945	0·12''	6·01''	15·63''	20·95''	42·71''
1946	1·51''	4·51''	15·18''	60·92''	82·12''
1947	5·46''	1·41''	12·99''	14·93''	34·79''

Area and population :—The area of the city including the added areas is 49·74 sq. miles or 31,833·60 acres.

According to the census of 1941 the population was 8,75,184. The estimated mid-year population for the year, as furnished by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, was 9,68,373 for the year. The average density based on the estimated population worked out to 30·0 per acre.

It is on the basis of the estimated population that the important vital statistical rates embodied in this report have been worked out. But it may be mentioned that the actual population of the city was considerably greater than the estimated population and that the phenomenal increase in population may be attributed to the conditions created by the war and its after effects. The inflow of people from other parts of the Province which began in the war years did not cease. People continued, even during the years subsequent to the war, to come into the city where availability of food was not so difficult as in the mofussil areas and where there was greater scope for employment to those discharged from military and allied services and better facilities for higher and technical education.

The vital statistical data based on the estimated population which is much less than the actual population do not represent the exact state of public health. The disparity in the figures for the estimated and actual population emphasises the need for quinquennial enumeration of the population instead of decennial enumeration.

Births :—The number of babies born in the city during the year was 40,753 recording a birth-rate of 42·08 per mille of the estimated population against 41,874 births or 43·91 per mille in 1946. The quinquennial (1942-46) rate was 35·23.

Of the 40,753 births registered during the year, 20,642 were males and 20,111 were females. The number of male births to every 100 female births was 103 as compared with 106 in 1946.

The following statement furnishes the number of births registered among the principal communities during the year.

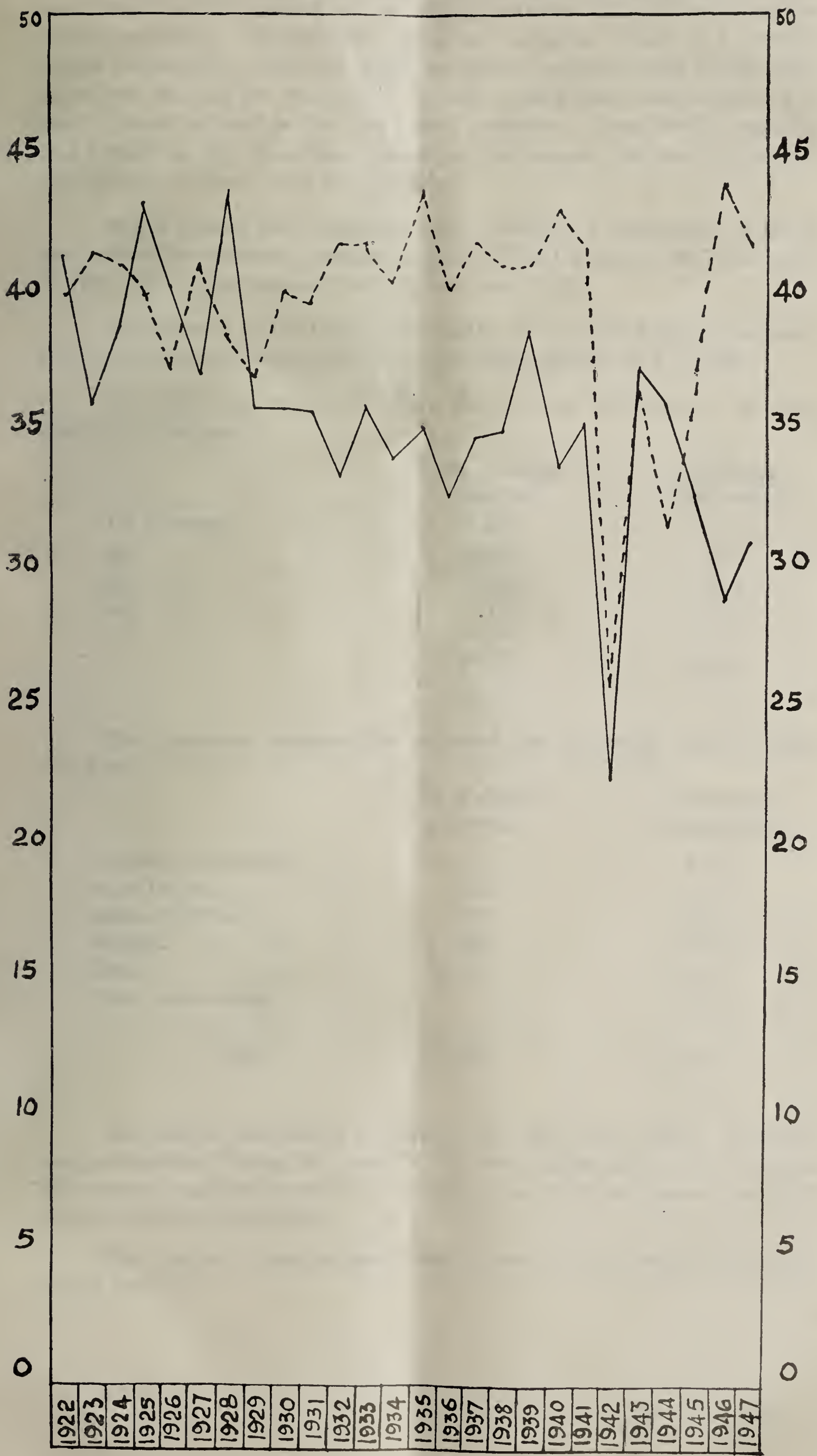
		<i>No. of births registered</i>	<i>Percentage to total births</i>
European community	...	42	0·10
Anglo-Indian	„	462	1·13
Indian Christian	„	2,065	5·07
Muslim	„	4,126	10·12
Hindu	„	34,054	83·57
Other communities	...	4	0·01
Total	...	40,753	100·00

Still-births :—1,408 still-births were registered during the year representing a rate of 34·6 per 1,000 live-births against 35·9 in 1946.

MADRAS CITY

BIRTH & DEATH-RATES 1922-47

----- BIRTH-RATE
————— DEATH-RATE



Deaths:—The continued migration of people into the city not only contributed to the growth of the city population but also swelled the number of deaths. The presence of various hospitals, clinics and nursing homes continued to attract a larger number of patients from the mofussil parts into the city for treatment. Deaths among them were registered in the city and included in the city's vital statistics. These deaths ought to find a place in the statistical records of the various districts wherefrom the deceased persons came for treatment.

29,979 persons died during the year recording a death-rate of 30·96 per 1,000 of the estimated population against 27,381 deaths or 28·71 per mille in 1946. The quinquennial (1942-46) rate was 31·62.

An excess of 10,774 births over deaths was recorded during the year, the rate of natural increase being 11·1 per mille against 15·2 in 1946.

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the four quarters of the year.

		<i>No. of deaths registered</i>	<i>Percentage to total deaths</i>
1st Quarter	...	8,227	27·4
2nd „	...	6,950	23·2
3rd „	...	7,670	25·6
4th „	...	7,132	23·8
		<hr/> 29,979 <hr/>	<hr/> 100·0 <hr/>

The principal communities recorded the following deaths during the year.

		<i>No. of deaths registered</i>	<i>Percentage to total deaths</i>
European community	...	15	0·05
Anglo-Indian	„ ...	220	0·74
Indian Christian	„ ...	1,397	4·66
Muslim	„ ...	3,237	10·79
Hindu	„ ...	25,107	83·75
Other communities	...	3	0·01
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	29,979	100·00
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Age and sex distribution of deaths:—Of the total number of 29,979 deaths registered during the year 15,700 were males and 14,279 females. The specific death-rates were 31·0 for males and 30·9 for females per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The number of deaths among males was 110 to every 100 deaths among females.

The statement put up below furnishes the number of deaths and the percentage of deaths to the total mortality under the various age-groups.

Age-group		No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
Under one year	...	7,987	26·6
1 to 5 years	...	5,339	17·8
5 to 10 „	...	1,182	3·9
10 to 15 „	...	499	1·7
15 to 20 „	...	796	2·7
20 to 30 „	...	2,274	7·6
30 to 40 „	...	2,299	7·7
40 to 50 „	...	2,274	7·6
50 to 60 „	...	2,187	7·3
60 years & above	...	5,142	17·1
Total		29,979	100·0

Infantile mortality:—7,987 children under one year of age died during the year (4,224 boys and 3,763 girls) resulting in an infantile mortality rate of 195·99 per 1,000 live-births against 7,663 deaths or 183·00 per mille in the previous year and the quinquennial rate of 225·03.

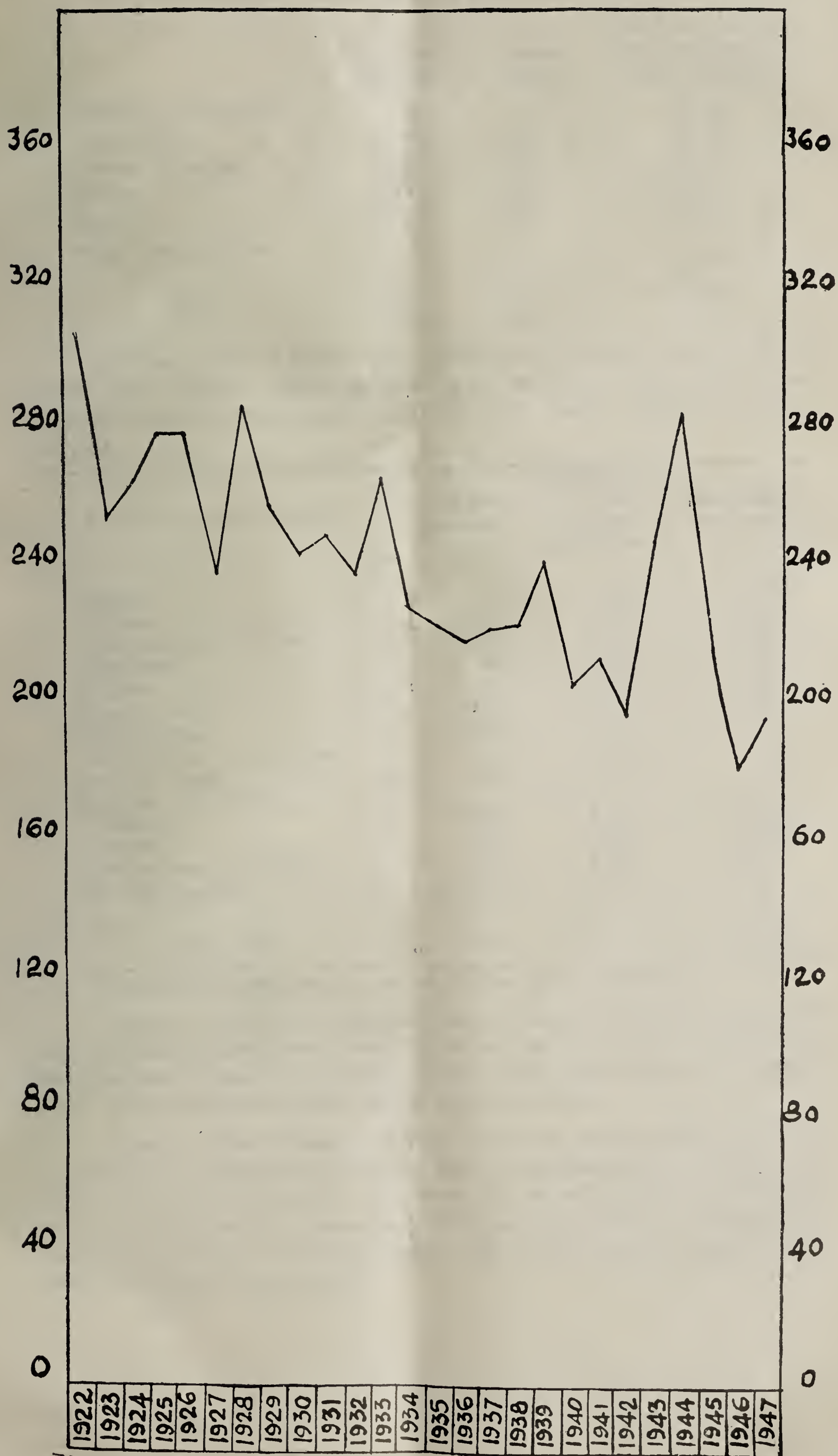
Age and causes of infantile deaths:—The statement furnished below gives the principal causes of infantile deaths under different age-groups.

Age-groups	Small-pox	Measles	Malaria	Other fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Premature birth, debility, etc.	Nervous system	Respiratory diseases	All other causes	Total deaths	Percentage to total deaths
Under seven days	...	...	...	26	31	1,324	67	67	307	1,822	22·8
Seven days and under one month	...	...	...	30	72	721	64	103	138	1,128	14·1
One month and under six months	2	...	...	124	352	319	212	932	831	2,772	34·7
Six months and under one year	3	...	...	132	472	55	121	999	483	2,265	28·4
Total	5	...	...	312	927	2,419	464	2,101	1,759	7,987	100·0

The percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths was 26·6 during the year against 27·9 in the previous year.

MADRAS CITY

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1922-47



Infantile mortality rates in principal communities :—Infantile deaths and rates among the principal communities are given below.

	<i>No. of births registered</i>	<i>Infantile deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births registered in each community</i>
European community ...	42	1	23·81
Anglo-Indian „ ...	462	50	108·23
Indian Christian „ ...	2,065	313	151·57
Muslim „ ...	4,126	902	218·61
Hindu „ ...	34,054	6,721	197·36
Other communities ...	4	...	...
Total ...	40,753	7,987	195·99

Principal causes of deaths :—The table below furnishes the number of deaths from various causes together with death-rates for 1,000 of the estimated population and percentage to the total deaths registered during the year.

<i>Principal causes of deaths</i>	<i>No. of deaths registered</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population</i>	<i>Percentage to total deaths</i>
Plague ...	1	0·00 ₁	0·003
Cholera ...	2	0·00 ₂	0·007
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	3,847	3·97	12·83
Small-pox ...	20	0·02	0·07
Malaria ...	55	0·06	0·18
Enteric fever ...	163	0·17	0·54
Other fevers ...	2,862	2·96	9·54
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs ...	502	0·52	1·70
General respiratory diseases ...	6,803	7·03	22·69
Injuries ...	396	0·41	1·32
Deaths from child-birth ...	159	3·90*	0·52
All other causes ...	15,169	15·67	50·60
All causes ...	29,979	30·96	100·00

* Death-rate based on the number of live-births registered

Plague :—There were 3 imported cases of plague in the city during the year—2 cases in March came from Vellore and the other case in April came from Kalikeri village in Chittoor District. Of these 3 cases, one proved fatal. 32 inoculations against plague were performed.

Cholera :—The city was practically free from cholera during the year. 29 attacks and 2 deaths were recorded from the disease against 2 attacks and one death in the previous year. Of these 29 attacks reported during the year, 14 were imported. The annual death-rate was 0·002 per mille of the estimated population as compared with 0·001 in 1946 and the quinquennial (1942–46) rate of 0·14 per mille.

Preventive measures were adopted in the infected areas. 43,040 inoculations against cholera were performed in the city during the year.

One case of cholera was admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for treatment from the adjoining district of Chingleput. The patient was discharged after having been cured.

Diarrhoea and dysentery:—3,847 deaths were registered under these causes during the year with a death-rate of 3·97 per mille of the estimated population against 3,010 deaths with a death-rate of 3·16 per mille in the previous year and the quinquennial (1942-46) rate of 3·64 per mille.

Small-pox:—The city recorded fewer cases of small-pox during the year than in the previous year.

The following statement furnishes the number of attacks and deaths from small-pox in each quarter of the year.

		<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1st quarter	...	101	15
2nd ,,	...	18	4
3rd ,,	...	5	...
4th ,,	...	4	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total ...	128	20
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Of these 128 cases, 33 were imported and 10 were among the homeless and destitute in the city. All the cases were hospitalised except 3 which died before they could be detected and removed to the hospital. 5 cases were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, from the adjoining district of Chingleput during the year and all of them were discharged after recovery.

The annual death-rate from small-pox calculated on the estimated population was 0·02 per mille against 0·18 in 1946, the quinquennial (1942-46) rate being 0·12 per mille.

Malaria:—55 deaths from malaria were registered during the year against 45 deaths in 1946. The annual death-rate worked out to 0·06 per mille during the year against 0·05 in 1946 and 0·06 which is the quinquennial (1942-1946) rate.

Mosquito control measures carried out in the city during the year are given in a separate report.

Enteric fever:—During the year there were 647 attacks with 140 deaths in the city against 523 attacks and 107 deaths in 1946. The death-rate was 0·15 per mille against 0·11 in 1946, the quinquennial (1942-1946) rate being 0·11.

Preventive measures were adopted in every case notified. 10,215 inoculations against typhoid were performed in the city during the year.

Besides these, 117 cases were admitted into the city hospitals, clinics, etc., from the adjoining districts for treatment during the year. Among these cases, 23 proved fatal.

MADRAS CITY

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA 1922-47



Other fevers:—2,862 deaths from “Other fevers” were registered during the year against 2,746 in 1946. The annual death-rate was 2·96 per mille against 2·88 in the previous year, the rate for the previous five years being 2·86 per mille.

Tuberculosis:—502 deaths with a death-rate of 0·52 per mille were recorded under this cause during the year against 405 deaths with a death-rate of 0·42 in 1946. The quinquennial (1942-46) rate was 0·43 per mille.

The Tuberculosis Clinic at Puliantope and the Government Tuberculosis Institute notified all cases that came under their care. These cases were immediately referred to the divisional sanitary staff for taking measures to prevent the spread of infection and to impress on the relatives of the patients the need to safeguard themselves against possible infection.

General respiratory diseases:—6,803 deaths with a death-rate of 7·03 per mille were registered under this cause during the year compared with 5,878 deaths with a death-rate of 6·16 in 1946 and the quinquennial rate of 7·40.

Deaths from injuries:—396 deaths were registered from injuries during the year against 291 in the previous year. The death-rate was 0·41 per mille compared with 0·31 in 1946 and 0·31 for the quinquennium (1942-46).

Deaths from child-birth:—159 mothers died after child-birth during the year against 149 in 1946. The maternal mortality rate during the year was 3·90 per 1000 live-births compared with 3·56 in 1946. The rate for the previous five years was 6·45.

Maternal deaths registered during the year are classified below according to age-groups and principal causes of death.

Principal causes of deaths	Deaths in age-groups				Total deaths	Percentage to total deaths
	15-20 yrs.	20-30 yrs.	30-40 yrs.	40 yrs. and above		
Puerperal sepsis ...	7	40	19	4	70	44·03
Abortion ...	2	1	5	1	9	5·66
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy	15	39	26	...	80	50·31
Total ...	24	80	50	5	159	100·00

The statistics relating to the deaths of mothers who came under the care of the various clinics of the Child Welfare Scheme are given in a separate report by the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme.

Deaths from other causes:—15,169 deaths from “Other causes” were registered in the city during the year with a death-rate of 15·67 per mille of the estimated population as compared with 14,565 deaths with a death-rate of 15·27 in the previous year. The rate for the previous five years was 16·26 per mille.

Certified deaths:—3,857 deaths were certified by the various hospitals and institutions in the city and 812 deaths by private medical practitioners

as to the causes of deaths. The certified deaths represented 16% of the total deaths registered during the year compared with 15% in 1946. Medical Officers in charge of registration of births and deaths verified the causes of other deaths.

VACCINATION

Vaccination:—1,65,150 vaccinations were performed in the city during the year. Of these, 37,468 were primary vaccinations and 1,27,682 were revaccinations.

Operations:—37,468 primary vaccinations were performed during the year against 33,517 in 1946. The quinquennial average was 27,941. 1,27,682 revaccinations were performed during the year against 2,95,226 in 1946. The statement put up below furnishes the number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations performed in the city during the past five years and in 1947.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	<i>Revaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
1942	18,994	70,196	89,190
1943	27,285	99,698	1,26,983
1944	29,732	2,93,673	3,23,405
1945	30,179	3,71,150	4,01,329
1946	33,517	2,95,226	3,28,743
1947	37,468	1,27,682	1,65,150

It will be seen from the above that there has been a steady increase in the number of primary vaccinations done year after year. This progress has been achieved by the regular house-to-house inspections done by the Vaccinators.

Number of successful vaccinations:—37,371 primary vaccinations and 4,981 revaccinations were successful during the year against 33,314 primary vaccinations and 8,239 revaccinations in 1946. The rate of success was 99·9 in primary vaccinations and 5·2 in revaccinations against 99·65 and 4·1 respectively during the year 1946.

Infantile vaccinations:—27,855 or 75% of the primary vaccinations in the year were of infants under one year of age.

Verification of births:—51,737 births (including out-births) were verified during the year for the purpose of vaccination as compared with 43,541 births in 1946. Of these, 5,672 infants died and 11,474 children left the city without being vaccinated. 27,812 children or 80% of the available children were successfully vaccinated during the year.

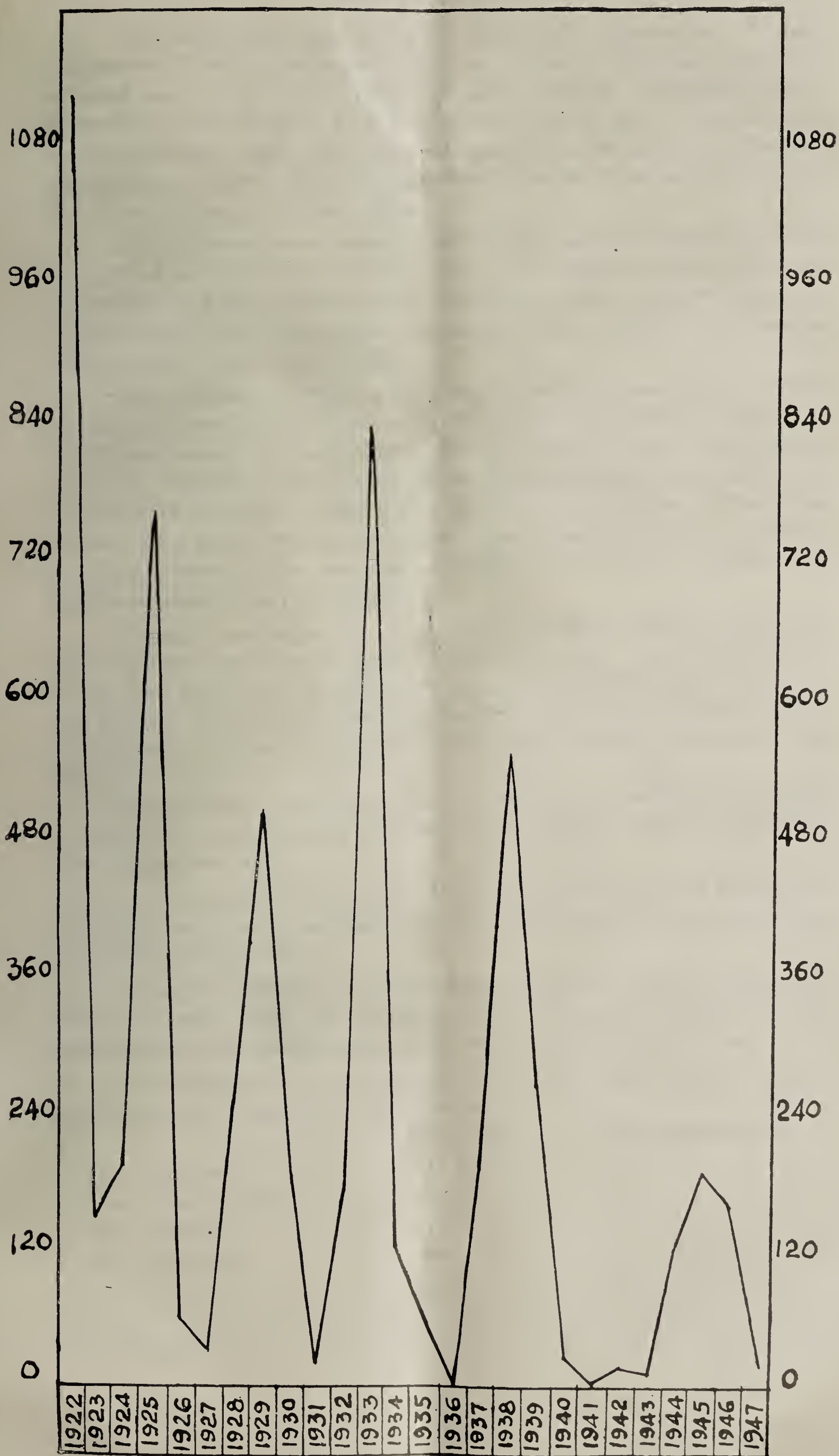
Inspection of vaccinated persons:—24,531 primary vaccinations and 31,456 revaccinations were verified by the inspecting officers during the year.

Postponement of vaccination:—The vaccination of 902 children was postponed on medical grounds at the end of the year.

Prosecutions:—84 parents were prosecuted for failure to vaccinate their children and 67 persons were prosecuted for failure to get themselves re-vaccinated in spite of repeated warnings.

MADRAS CITY

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX 1922-47



MEDICAL RELIEF

The Corporation maintained 21 allopathic dispensaries, 4 unani dispensaries, 3 siddha dispensaries and one ayurvedic dispensary located in different parts of the city to render free medical aid to the citizens. Each dispensary was in charge of a Medical Officer. In the case of 3 dispensaries separate sections, opened for women patients, were in charge of Lady Doctors. The ayurvedic dispensary continued to treat ailments of women and children and it was in charge of a Lady Doctor.

The number of cases treated in all the dispensaries during the year was 19,42,067 of which 9,40,320 were new cases. The number of minor operations performed was 9,026. Besides these dispensaries which treated ailments of general nature, the Corporation maintained 2 skin clinics, one venereal clinic and one tuberculosis clinic.

Skin Clinics:—The Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Ice House Road, recorded a total attendance of 43,157 cases which included 134 cases of leprosy and 13,973 new cases of skin and other diseases. There had been a slight reduction in the attendance of cases due to the gradual restriction imposed in the treatment of cases not suffering from skin diseases or leprosy. There were 937 new cases of scabies among the new cases treated in the clinic, recording a further decrease in the incidence of scabies in the city as compared with 1,525 new cases in the preceding year.

37 pupils reading in 29 Corporation elementary schools suspected of suffering from leprosy were directed to go to this clinic. On examination 23 among them were found to suffer from neural non-infective type of leprosy and 9 were doubtful cases requiring further observation. 5 pupils did not have leprosy. All the 23 pupils with neural type of leprosy were treated at the clinic.

The building in which the clinic is located was considerably improved and separate accommodation provided for the Medical Officer, dispensary, store, laboratory, etc.

At the skin and leprosy clinic attached to the Vyasarpadi Dispensary, 6,116 skin and leprosy cases were treated. 132 were new leprosy cases and 1,792 were new skin cases.

57 pupils reading in 16 Corporation elementary schools attended the clinic for examination and treatment. 35 of them had leprosy and the remaining 22 were doubtful cases which were kept under observation.

A statement of the results of the leprosy cases treated in the 2 Corporation skin clinics is furnished below :

	<i>Ice House Clinic</i>	<i>Vyasarpady Clinic</i>
No. Improved	72	48
No. Symptom free	10	2
No. Arrested	6	9
No. Otherwise	46	73
	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 132

Venereal Clinic :—The Venereal Clinic, Otteri, treated 19,545 cases during the year. Of these, 2,780 were new cases which included 1,809 men, 854 women and 117 children. The nature of cases treated at this clinic during the year was as follows :

		Men	Women	Children	Total
Syphilis	...	431	333	74	838
Gonorrhoea	...	441	186	16	643
Chancroid	...	320	...	...	320
Lympho Granuloma Venerium	...	57	6	...	63
Combination of one or more venereal diseases	...	35	46	...	81
Genital lesions of non-venereal origin	...	525	283	27	835
Total	...	1,809	854	117	2,780

The Health Visitor attached to the clinic paid 351 visits and 495 re-visits to the homes of the patients during the year. 423 patients who discontinued the treatment at the clinic were persuaded to resume the treatment. 71 cases of repeated abortions were referred by the Corporation Child Welfare Centres to this clinic for investigation and treatment.

Sulphathiazol was the chief drug used in the treatment of gonorrhoea, chancroid and lympho granuloma venerium. It yielded successful results. In Sulphonamide resistant cases *penicillin* was tried with successful results.

Tuberculosis Clinic :—This clinic is located in Pulianthope. The total attendance at this clinic during the year was 29,341 cases of which 5,900 were new cases. Among the new cases, 601 had pulmonary tuberculosis including pleurisy with effusion and 68 had non-pulmonary affections relating to glands, bones and joints.

Among the 601 cases diagnosed as having pulmonary tuberculosis, 416 were males and 185 females. Classified according to age-groups 20 cases occurred among children under the age of 15, 400 cases were between 15 and 35 years of age and 181 cases were above 35 years of age. Classified according to communities 490 Hindus, 92 Muslims and 19 Christians suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Patients came for treatment from different parts of the city and also from the neighbouring villages. 114 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came from the Pulianthope area, 15 from Vyasarpadi, 90 from Choolai, 69 from Purasawalkam, 53 from Perambur, 77 from George Town and Park Town, 43 from Washermanpet and Royapuram, 16 from Royapettah and Triplicane and the rest from Egmore, Otteri, Chetpet, Chintadripet, Mambalam, Kodambakkam, Red Hills, Villivakkam and other surrounding villages. About 553 mill workers came for examination, advice and treatment and 85 among them suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis and were treated at the clinic.

Most of the cases had bilateral affection with cavities and required isolation and symptomatic treatment. Due to poor economic conditions, the



Sri Thiruvateeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital
Konnur High Road



Opening of the Orphanage and School for vagrant children
by the Hon'ble the Premier



A view of the newly constructed sheds in the Camel enclosure
Zoological Garden



Lioness prowling in the open yard of the cage
Zoological Garden

living conditions of the patients were such that isolation was not possible in their own homes; nor were they in a fit state of health to get special treatment like artificial pneumothorax as out-patients. A few cases were sent to the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli for operative treatment like *thorascoscopy* and *thoracoplasty*.

The clinic had the facility of an 'X' ray apparatus for diagnosis. 4,272 fluoroscopic examinations and 412 radiographic examinations were done during the year. Fluoroscopy was done as a routine measure in all cases with history of cough, fever and loss of weight. The clinic had the benefit of the laboratory attached to it where specimens of sputum, blood smears, urine, etc., were examined.

17 cases received artificial pneumothorax treatment regularly and a total of 310 refills were given (initial and refills). Aspiration of fluid and of air was done 25 times in 4 cases.

The Health Visitor of the clinic paid 412 visits and 1,142 re-visits to the homes of the patients during the year. 945 contacts were examined of whom 69 were in the first stage of the disease, 2 were in the second stage and 12 were open cases in the third stage requiring immediate treatment. These cases attended the clinic for treatment and showed satisfactory progress.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified to the divisional Sanitary Inspectors who visited the homes of the patients for taking preventive measures. They educated the patients and their families about the cause and spread of the infection.

Private medical practitioners and others in the city sought the advice of the clinic in the matter of diagnosis and treatment of persons who had cough and fever.

The incidence of tuberculosis is common among the poor labouring class of people. The clinic advised isolation and improvement of diet in every case, but poverty and bad housing conditions stood in the way. Rest in bed, good diet and special forms of treatment are essential for tuberculosis patients. It is only in a hospital such facilities could be given.

Rao Sahib Sri T. P. Ramasawmy Pillai donated funds for the construction of a hospital in Konnur High Road. The tuberculosis hospital constructed out of his donation was formally opened by H. E. Lady Nye on 11-2-1947. This hospital will certainly be a boon to tuberculosis patients in need of institutional treatment.

Public Health Laboratory :—During the year, 1,575 specimens were received and examined at the laboratory. 942 specimens were from private medical practitioners, 507 specimens from the Corporation dispensaries, child welfare centres and clinics and 126 specimens from others. 1,316 specimens were examined free of charges as these related to persons whose income was less than Rs. 100/- per mensem. 259 specimens were examined and charged, realising a sum of Rs. 647-8-0 to the Corporation funds.

A statement of the various specimens examined at the laboratory during the year is furnished below :—

Blood (for gel, chopra, kahn tests, haemoglobin, etc.)	...	340
Blood smears	...	598
Sputum	...	195
Urine	...	198
Faeces	...	79
Other smears (for gonococci and lepra bacilli)	...	165
Total	...	1,575

Extension to the laboratory building was under construction. When it is completed and more accommodation is made available, the field of work at the laboratory will be increased.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :—A total number of 1,523 cases were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet. The number of new cases was 1,484 of which 1,406 cases came from the city and 78 cases from the mofussil. There were 30 cases of cholera, 130 cases of small-pox, 382 cases of chicken-pox, 103 cases of measles, 28 cases of meningitis, 17 cases of diphtheria and 3 cases of plague. The 3 cases admitted for plague came from the mofussil. The number of contacts admitted was 243.

1,385 cases were cured and discharged before the year ended. The number of deaths was 96. The percentage of deaths for all causes was 6.1.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS, 1947-48

There were seven Medical Inspectors and three Medical Inspectresses who did medical inspection work till 1-1-1948. From the 2nd of January, 1948 the work of medical inspection was reorganised. The Medical Officers in charge of Registration and Vaccination were relieved of their routine duties and ordered to do medical inspection work. The city was divided into twenty zones and the medical care of the school children besides registration and preventive work in each zone was assigned to a Medical Officer. The senior most Medical Inspector was, in addition to his routine work, placed in charge of the Central School Medical Stores and supply of drugs to the schools for the treatment of defectives. The treatment of children suffering from Hansen's disease was also supervised by him. There was no change in the medical inspection of girls.

Routine of work :—The staff examined as many children as possible before the schools closed for the summer and the defectives were treated with the assistance of the school staff. Shark liver oil, calcium lactate, yeast and other drugs were supplied to the schools from the Central School Medical Stores.

Out of 173 schools, the Medical Inspection Staff examined 159 schools. The total number on rolls in the schools inspected was 26,357 boys and 16,372 girls. The average daily attendance in them was 21,665 boys and 12,576 girls. 22,200 boys and 13,076 girls have been medically examined at these inspections. 8,944 boys (40.29%) and 4,704 girls (35.97%) were defective and required treatment. They were treated by the Medical Inspectors.

Personal hygiene:—1,359 boys (6·12%) and 151 girls (1·15%) were dirty in their person and clothing and were made to bathe in the schools. Some of them having scabies were treated after the baths.

Malnutrition and catarrhal conditions:—3,822 boys (17·22%) and 1,550 girls (11·85%) were undernourished as against 19·93% and 11·63% respectively in the previous year. They were given shark liver oil, calcium lactate and milk for improving their condition and beneficial effects were noticed. 2,646 boys (11·92%), and 820 girls (6·27%) had dental and oral complaints. 2,154 children had stomatitis and were treated at the schools with benefit. 101 children had their carious teeth extracted. 1,707 children had enlarged tonsils and received appropriate treatment. 63 among them had their offending tonsils removed by operation at the Government hospitals. 17 children had their defective vision either corrected by wearing glasses or improved by a course of vitamin oil. 258 children received treatment for discharge from the ear. 18 were defective in hearing and were provided seats close to teachers. 16 children were having defects of speech.

Shark liver oil and calcium lactate were administered to 5,845 children. 1,951 having stomatitis of nutritional origin were given yeast powder with benefit.

Circulatory and respiratory diseases:—149 boys (0·67%) and 103 girls (0·79%) had defects relating to heart and blood. 127 anaemic children improved by treatment. 9 children had enlarged spleen due to malaria and were suitably treated.

Diseases of bones and joints and nervous systems:—978 children had deformities of chest due to rickets in their childhood. 28 children had infantile palsies and functional disorders of nerves. All of them were suitably treated.

Infectious and contagious diseases:—1,599 boys (7·20%) and 1,062 girls (8·12%) had infectious diseases, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 9·45 and 9·74 respectively. There was slight reduction in the incidence of scabies. 1,588 children were having scabies as against 1,800 in the previous year. Most of them were cured after treatment. 591 children had signs and symptoms of leprosy. They received appropriate treatment at the various skin clinics in the city. In most of them there was good improvement.

General preventive work:—12,640 children were protected against small-pox by revaccination. 9131 children were inoculated against cholera and 2,437 against typhoid.

Other diseases:—33 children under-went circumcision operation for phimosis on medical advice.

Medical treatment:—As had been explained in previous years most of the defects in the children were related to malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies and they were treated at the schools with the co-operation of the school staff. 11,143 children received treatment at the school with benefit. 1,121 children had to be sent to Corporation dispensaries for treatment of certain ailments that could not be attended to at the schools. 1,577 children were sent to Government hospitals for treatment of more serious ailments.

Reinspections :—525 re-visits to schools were paid after routine inspection for the treatment and re-examination of defectives. 12,800 re-examinations of children were conducted during these re-visits.

Co-operation of parents and teachers:—3,392 parents of defective children were present at the schools during the inspection and treatment of their children. The details of medical attention bestowed on their children were explained to them and their co-operation sought. The school staff made effective arrangements for the treatment of the ailing children and the good results obtained were mostly due to their interest in the work. Special attention was bestowed on the treatment of leper children.

School sanitation:—14 school buildings were found unsuitable for school purposes. In 43 schools improvements were suggested to the existing buildings. 119 schools had flushout latrines. 55 schools required playground accommodation. Proper water supply has been provided for the schools. Sanitary condition of the schools in the added areas needed improvement.

Midday meals :—7,928 children in 136 schools situated in poorer localities were provided with midday meals on school working days. The Medical Inspectors supervised the arrangements and distribution of the meals.

Propaganda :—153 lectures and 174 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these lectures was about 1,89,619.

Milk supply :—In G. O. No. 817 (Food) dated 15-7-1947 Government sanctioned free supply of reconstituted milk to school children studying in Corporation elementary schools and allotted 45 tons for the purpose besides another 10 tons for distribution to expectant and nursing mothers attending child welfare centres. The scheme was inaugurated on 1-9-1947 and about 27,800 children who did not get midday meals had the benefit of the free supply.

SANITATION

Dr. P. Sadasivan, the permanent Health Officer, went on leave for 4 months from 2-6-1947 to 1-10-1947 and Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani acted as the Health Officer during this period.

The sanitary administration of the city with the extended areas remained under the control of 5 Assistant Health Officers and a Sub-Assistant Health Officer who was in charge of the Saidapet area. Consequent on the distribution of the city into 50 divisions according to the Madras City Municipal Act as amended in 1947 the following arrangements were made with effect from 11-11-1947.

1st Range	consisted of	Divisions	1 to 10
2nd	do	do	11 to 20
3rd	do	do	21 to 30
4th	do	do	31 to 34 & 36 to 40
5th	do	do	41 to 46 & 50

Each range was under the charge of an Assistant Health Officer and Divisions 35, 47, 48 and 49 were under the charge of the Sub-Assistant

Health Officer. Divisions 17, 22, 35 and 48 were further sub-divided for administrative purposes and a Sanitary Inspector was posted to work in each of the bifurcated parts of these divisions. There were therefore 54 divisional Sanitary Inspectors to look after the maintenance of sanitation in the 50 divisions of the city.

Sewers and flushout latrines :—Laying of sewers in different parts of the city continued unabated. 4,346 feet of sewers in Tondiarpet, 3,060 feet in Perambur, 2,063 feet in Vyasarpady, 6,493 feet in Purasawalkam, 5,090 feet in North Mylapore, 2,195 ft. in South Mylapore and 26,011 ft. in Thyagaraya nagar areas were laid. 6,216 ft. of sewers were laid in Royapuram, Kilpauk, Chetpet, Aminjikarai, Greams Road, Napier park and Ice House Road areas. The total length of sewers laid in the year was 55,474 ft.

798 flushout latrines were constructed by private plumbers in private buildings. 222 of these flushout latrines were installed in Thyagarayanagar. 1,756 flushout latrines were constructed by the Special Works Department in private houses.

Housing :—397 building applications were received for scrutiny with regard to ventilation, light, etc. 119 of these applications were refused for sanitary reasons. In the case of 312 applications to construct or reconstruct houses in sewered areas, the provision of flushout latrines was insisted upon.

The number of newly constructed houses was 438. In 316 of these houses flushout latrines were provided. The other houses were in unsewered areas and had masonry latrines only.

22,185 houses were inspected by the divisional Sanitary Inspectors to detect and rectify sanitary defects and 1,546 houses were inspected by them to investigate and remedy complaints received.

The number of houses wherein defects were noticed is given below:

No. of houses without proper drainage	...	1,131
No. of houses without adequate latrine accommodation	...	790
No. of houses without adequate water-supply	...	628
No. of houses without proper ventilation	...	997
No. of houses otherwise defective	...	3,059

5,045 notices were issued to rectify these defects and 397 prosecutions launched for failure to comply with the terms of the notices issued. As a result of the action taken by the divisional staff 4,204 houses were repaired and improved.

Offensive trades :—16,583 applications for licences to conduct offensive trades were received and dealt with during the year. 15,977 were sanctioned and others refused. 569 prosecutions were launched for running offensive trades without licence and 143 prosecutions were launched for contravening the conditions of licence. 97 lodging houses were registered under the Public Health Act.

963 licensed cattle-yards existed at the beginning of the year. 717 cattle-yards were not in a fit condition to be licensed. 1,056 notices were issued to effect improvements to insanitary cattle-yards and 145 prosecutions launched for failure to comply with the terms of the notices issued. The closure of 84 cattle-yards was effected as a result of action taken.

The public cattle-yards at Basin Road and Purasawalkam continued to be at the disposal of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union. The public cattle-yards in Chintadripet and Triplicane were maintained in a sanitary condition.

The Corporation dhobykhanas in Robinson Park, Conransmith Nagar, Venkatathri Naicken Street and Chetpet functioned satisfactorily. In the Conransmith Nagar dhobykhana a flushout latrine with 2 seats (one for each sex) was constructed.

The dhobykhana in Kosapet, Mylapore, worked satisfactorily. This is provided at present with 14 stones for washing clothes. The construction of a dhobykhana in New Washermanpet was completed during the year.

Anti-rabic measures:—The Superintendent, Lethal Chamber, with the aid of 10 persons licensed as dog-catchers seized 23,588 dogs found straying in public places in the city. Of these 12,358 were bitches.

21,779 dogs were electrocuted and 120 dogs were given to the Medical Colleges in the city. 1,563 dogs were claimed by owners and returned to them.

156 complaints about nuisances from dogs were received and attended to. The dogs complained of were caught and destroyed.

179 pigs found straying were seized by licensed pig-catchers. 163 of these stray pigs were released and 16 were sold by auction. All of them were subsequently slaughtered in the Pig Slaughter House.

Food control:—42 private markets in the city were under the constant supervision of the divisional Sanitary Inspectors. 7 of the larger markets continued to remain under the direct supervision of whole-time Market Superintendents.

In Musa Sait Market the stalls were provided with electric lights. In Mylapore Market additional latrine seats were provided. Licence to run Kanniah Reddi Market in Aminjikarai was refused and the market was closed in the year. Jubilee Market and Rasappa Chetty Street Market continued to remain closed.

Corporation markets in Iyanavaram, Saidapet and Thyagarayanagar besides Smithfield Market, Mallaya Market, Fruit Market and Moore Market were kept in a sanitary condition. Extensive repairs were done to the Iynavaram Market. Fruit Market and Moore Market continued to be under the special care of whole-time Superintendents. In Fruit Market additional stalls were constructed in the eastern and western sides and let out. In Moore Market 21 new stalls were constructed and let out to cloth dealers. The construction of 82 more stalls was under progress. Repairs to the restaurant building in the first floor of the Evening Bazaar and to the cages of fowl stalls in Moore Market were carried out.

The use of D. D. T. is being insisted upon to keep down the fly nuisance.

Meat supply:—There were 2 Sheep Slaughter Houses, one Cattle Slaughter House and one Pig Slaughter House in the city. 4,91,538 animals were brought for slaughter in these Slaughter Houses. 11,678 of these

animals were in unhealthy condition and they were not allowed to be slaughtered. 8 carcasses and 25,292 organs unfit for human consumption were destroyed. Details of animals slaughtered in each Slaughter House are given below :—

	No. of animals brought for slaughter	No. of animals slaughtered	No. of carcasses condemned	No. of organs condemned
Sheep Slaughter Houses ...	4,55,013	4,44,449	4	13,033
Cattle Slaughter House ...	27,715	26,601	2	11,276
Pig Slaughter House ...	8,810	8,810	2	983
Total ...	<u>4,91,538</u>	<u>4,79,860</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>25,292</u>

Every carcass permitted to be taken outside the Slaughter Houses to be sold in the city was stamped with an indelible mark for the purpose of identification. The divisional staff regularly inspected the mutton stalls in the markets and in other places to prevent the sale of unauthorised and unwholesome meat. There were 226 licensed mutton stalls in various parts of the city.

A Veterinary Clinical Laboratory began to function from the month of July in the year. This laboratory is equipped for undertaking the examination of blood smears, urine, faeces and pathological specimens from the Slaughter Houses and conservancy cattle-depots. 452 examinations were done in the laboratory before the year ended.

Weights and measures :—The 2 Inspectors of Weights, Measures and Scales systematically inspected all public and private markets, rice, fire-wood, sugar, bread and kerosene ration shops, provision stores, oilman stores and other shops and scrutinized the scales, weights and measures found with the shop-keepers. They also intercepted itinerant vendors and examined the scales, weights and measures in their possession.

The shop-keepers in the city were found to use scales, weights and measures duly tested and stamped. Unstamped scales, weights and measures were immediately tested with the aid of the standard ones in the possession of the Inspectors and seized to prevent their being used even inadvertently as genuine weights. Their use even as counterpoises by the shop-keepers was not permitted. Scales, weights and measures not stamped in the year under report or found with the marks of stamping indistinct or obliterated were also tested and, if they were found to be accurate, the shop-keepers were required to have them stamped forthwith. The improvised measures used for selling gingelly oil and cocoanut oil by viss and palams were seized and their capacity verified. The merchants selling these oils were required to use scales provided with bowl shaped pans for holding the oil to be weighed and sold.

Itinerant vendors were mostly found to use scales, weights and measures stamped in the mofussil areas. The Inspectors had such scales,

weights and measures verified with the standard ones they had with them and seized defective ones. Such seizures consisted mostly of measures used by curd vendors and weights used by petty vegetable vendors.

The total number of scales, weights and measures found defective and seized was 1,393 which consisted of the following :—

Scales	315	} Total 1,393
Weights	545	
Measures	523	
Spring balances	10	

A bottle used as $\frac{1}{6}$ of a gallon was seized from a toddy shop and 2 glass tumblers used as $\frac{1}{2}$ pint measures were seized from country liquor shops and reported to the Excise authorities to be dealt with by them. 143 weights kept for use as counterpoises were seized and confiscated. 37 improvised measures purporting to be $\frac{1}{2}$ viss, $\frac{1}{4}$ viss and $\frac{1}{8}$ viss in capacity were seized and confiscated.

In 166 cases prosecutions were launched. Among those prosecuted there were 10 rice ration shops, 1 bread shop, 23 fire-wood ration shops, 16 sugar ration shops, and 8 cloth shops. In 159 cases the offenders were convicted and fined. The total amount realised by way of fines and fees was Rs. 2,588-8-0. 4 gingelly oil sellers were prosecuted for using improvised measures which were found to be deficient in capacity to hold the quantities of oil they were intended for.

The Inspectors counterchecked the weight or quantity of articles sold to prevent the malpractices of under-measurement and under-weighment. As under-weighment was practised mainly by the fraudulent manipulation of scales, vendors were required to replace the wicker pans with iron pans and the strings with chains and to clean the pans constantly. To prevent the fraudulent manipulation of palam weights in selling mutton by seers, the Inspectors continued to check the weights of mutton sold and to insist on the scales being so suspended as to enable the purchasers to see the pans as well as the weights used.

The flower merchants were prevailed upon to sell flowers by 8 palams (1 ordinary seer) and not by 7 palams as they had been doing. 4 flower merchants who failed to do so were prosecuted and were convicted and fined. Two merchants dealing in slaked lime and lime-shells were prosecuted for using baskets as parah measures and convicted and fined.

In kerosene ration shops the Inspectors not only counter-checked quantities of kerosene given as ration but also measured out the oil to the purchasers and instructed them to adhere labels to indicate the correct level when properly measured.

14 cases of under-measurement and under-weighment in kerosene, bread and fire-wood ration shops were intimated to the Ration authorities to be dealt with by them.

Care of destitutes:—In the Poor House destitutes seeking admission voluntarily were admitted and cared for. There were 113 admissions in the year. The strength of the home during the year was as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of inmates on 1-1-1947	89	42	131
No. admitted in 1947	69	44	113
No. discharged in 1947	51	32	83
No. died in 1947	25	15	40
No. escaped in 1947	14	...	14
No. of inmates on 31-12-1947	68	39	107

92 inmates were sent to the Government Stanley Hospital for specialised treatment and 22 of them died there.

The inmates were given special feeding on 12 festive occasions and on the birth-day of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore out of the interest accruing from endowments made for the purpose. A special feed was given on 24-12-1947 out of the donation given by the Government Official's Party.

The Special Home for the diseased and infirm completed a year of useful work. 217 diseased and disabled beggars were committed to its care and the strength of the home rose from 234 at the beginning of the year to 324 at the end of the year. Details regarding the strength of the home are furnished, according to sex, below:—

Particulars	Adults		Children	Total
	Men	Women		
No. of inmates on 1-1-1947	205	29	1*	234 + 1*
No. admitted in 1947	155	62	...	217
No. transferred from Work House	25	...	...	25
No. discharged in 1947	16	...	1*	16 + 1*
No. released by orders of the High Court	1	4	...	5
No. transferred to Work House	21	...	...	21
No. escaped in 1947	11	...	...	11
No. died in 1947	80	19	...	99
No. of inmates on 31-12-1947	256	68	...	324

69 of the inmates suffered from leprosy, 23 from tuberculosis and 56 from debility, malnutrition, and emaciation. 15 of the inmates were blind and 12 were infirm. The other inmates suffered from diseases of the nervous, circulatory and digestive systems, of bones and joints and of liver and spleen, venereal diseases and other diseases like elephantiasis and asthma.

All of them were given suitable treatment and they showed remarkable improvement in their condition. 11 inmates were sent to Government hospitals for specialised treatment.

The Independence Day on the 15th of August was celebrated with great eclat by the inmates. They had a special breakfast in the morning. Clad in new clothing presented by the Worshipful Mayor they saluted the national flag in a march past. After a special feed in the evening they sang national songs and offered prayers for the peace and prosperity of free India. In the night they were entertained with a display of fire-works.

A big cistern with a capacity of about 800 gallons of water was built to enable 50 inmates to have their bath at a time. This facilitated the conversion of the 6 bath rooms in the male section into 6 flushout latrines. A radio-receiving set was installed for the benefit of the inmates.

Amendments and additions to the rules of the home were made and remission in the period of committal for good conduct was introduced.

The inmates evinced interest in growing vegetables and greens in the garden. They also helped in pumping water to the over-head tank, in keeping the home and garden clean, and in bathing the infirm and blind. Female inmates helped in cleaning rice, dhal and in cutting vegetables.

The Commissioner, the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer Inspected the Home several times. The Collector of Madras, Inspector General of Prisons, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police also paid visits to the institution.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Home were the Minister for Prohibition and Transport, Minister for Local Self-Government, the Deputy Mayor of Colombo, and the Director General of Medical and Sanitary Services, Ceylon.

The Work House continued to be under the supervision of the Superintendent, Poor House. There were 2 instructors, 12 male wardens and 6 female guards. One of the instructors taught the male inmates rattan work and the other instructor taught them mat and tape weaving, rope making and spinning. 2 of the women guards were selected to give instruction in stitching and lace work to the female inmates.

The no. of inmates admitted and discharged is set forth below :

		Males	Females	Total
No. of inmates on 1-1-1947	...	93	16	109
No. admitted in 1947	...	94	14	108
No. discharged in 1947	...	68	11	79
No. died in 1947	...	6	...	6
No. escaped in 1947	...	10	...	10
No. of inmates on 31-12-1947	...	103	19	122

25 inmates not fit for manual labour were transferred to the Special Home and 1 inmate of unsound mind was transferred to the Government Mental Hospital.

Thread spun by the inmates was used for weaving tapes. Some of the rattan articles and rope made by the inmates were sent to the Corporation

General Stores. Other articles were exhibited for sale and a sum of Rs. 228-13-3 was realised by their sales.

The Independence Day on 15-8-1947 was declared a holiday for the inmates. They took part in the prayer and flag hoisting ceremony and witnessed the march past of the wardens in uniform. They had a special feed given by the late Honourable Mr. Daniel Thomas, then Minister for Prohibition and Transport. There was a musical performance in the evening to entertain the inmates.

The Inspector General of Prisons, the Commissioner of Police, the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer paid several visits to the institution.

The Minister for Prohibition and Transport, Madras, the Minister for Public Health, Cochin, Honorary Adviser to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, District Health Officer, Delhi, and the Municipal Engineer, Mysore, visited the institution in the year. The Minister for Prohibition and Transport was pleased to observe that since he opened the institution in 1946 a good deal of useful work had been done to put on the inmates to some useful vocation.

Vocational training in weaving was introduced in the year. Inmates were taught to weave bandages, bed-sheets and towels. Khadi weaving on a minor scale had also been started. The yarn spun by the inmates was used for the purpose.

The rules were amended and remission in the period of committal for good conduct and other considerations was introduced. A radio receiving set was installed for the benefit of the inmates.

The Vagrant Children's Home was opened on 9-7-1947 by the Honourable Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, Premier of Madras.

This institution is an orphanage with facilities for educating the inmates. It is located by the side of the Poor House.

This institution is under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Poor House. There are 2 wardens, one for the day and the other for the night.

There is a trained woman teacher for teaching the children. She resides there and the inmates are under her control.

Admission is restricted to boys from 5 to 12 years of age. On admission each inmate is given 2 sets of uniforms, a mat, a pillow, a blanket, an aluminium eating plate, a side plate, and a tumbler. For the recreation of the inmates facilities for indoor games like chess and dice and for out-door games like foot-ball and tennikoit are provided. A room is set apart for the use of sick inmates and cases of minor ailments are treated by the Superintendent.

The inmates are given 2 meals a day besides canji in the morning and ground-nut kernels with jaggery in the evening.

In the following statement information is furnished regarding the number of inmates admitted and discharged :—

No. admitted from 9-7-'47 to 31-12-'47	}	.. 34	No. escaped in 1947	}	... 6
No. discharged in 1947	}	... 7	No. of inmates on 31-12-'47	}	... 21

The ages of the 34 inmates admitted in the year ranged from 6 to 12 as shown below :—

	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.
No. of inmates ...	3	6	4	4	10	4	3

The Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer visited the institution several times before the year ended.

Propaganda :—The inculcation of civic sense by means of propaganda was conducted throughout the year. 1,502 lectures on health subjects were delivered. The number of lectures which were accompanied by magic lantern shows was 70. About 945 talks on health subjects were also given. The total attendance of adults and children at these lectures and talks exceeded 90,000.

Zoological Garden :—9 animals were purchased and 5 animals were received as gifts. The number of births and hatchings among the animals in the zoo was 46.

There were 2 lions and an Arabian baboon among the animals purchased and a crocodile and 2 jungle cats among the animals received as gifts. 2 Nilgai fawns were among the animals born in the Zoo. This is the first occasion Nilgai deer have bred in the Zoo.

4 Wallabies were obtained in exchange for a pair of white pea-fowls. Being a species of Kangaroos, they are valuable acquisitions to the Zoo. 5 spotted deer, 35 common monkeys and 250 pigeons were sold for a sum of Rs. 455/-

There were 26 deaths among the live-stock in the Zoo. A tigress died of heart failure and a Wallaby died of enterities. A Nilgai fawn died as a result of accident. The other deaths were due to old age and natural causes.

The right of collecting the entrance fees was leased out for a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for 1947-48. The right of running the Zoo cafe was let on lease for a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for 1947-48. The income derived by hiring elephants to the public for use on ceremonial occasions and collecting stallage rent for animals kept in the Zoo on their way to other places was Rs. 2,767-4-0 for 1947-48.

The construction of the sheds for camels and emus was completed. The level of the enclosure for emus was raised to prevent inundation in the rainy season.

Boating :—7 boats plied in the Zoo lake. The right of plying these boats was leased out for a sum of Rs. 4,500 for 1947-48.

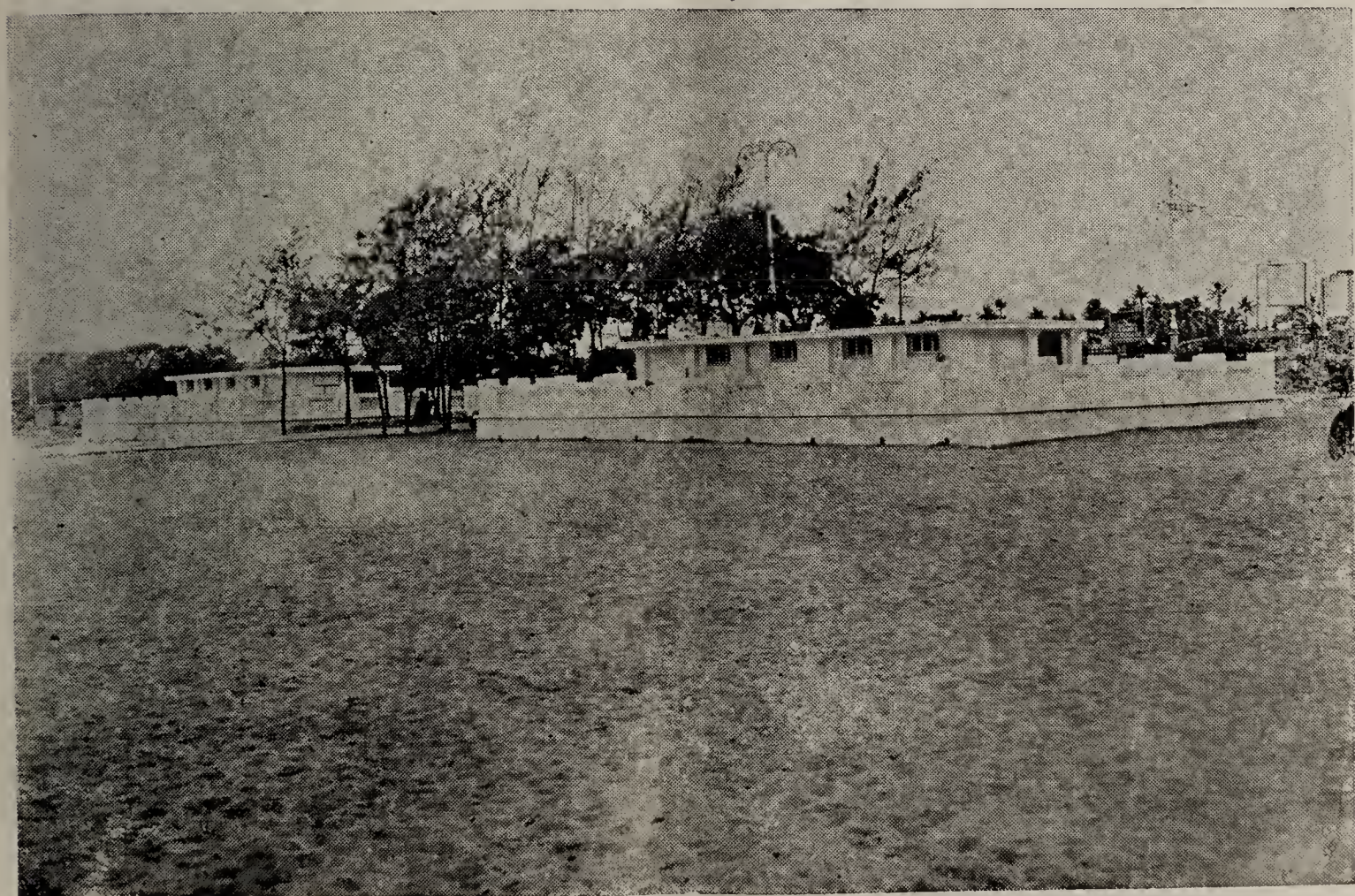
Swimming bath :—The supervision of the Royal Swimming Bath was transferred from the Health Department to the Works Department.

CONSERVANCY

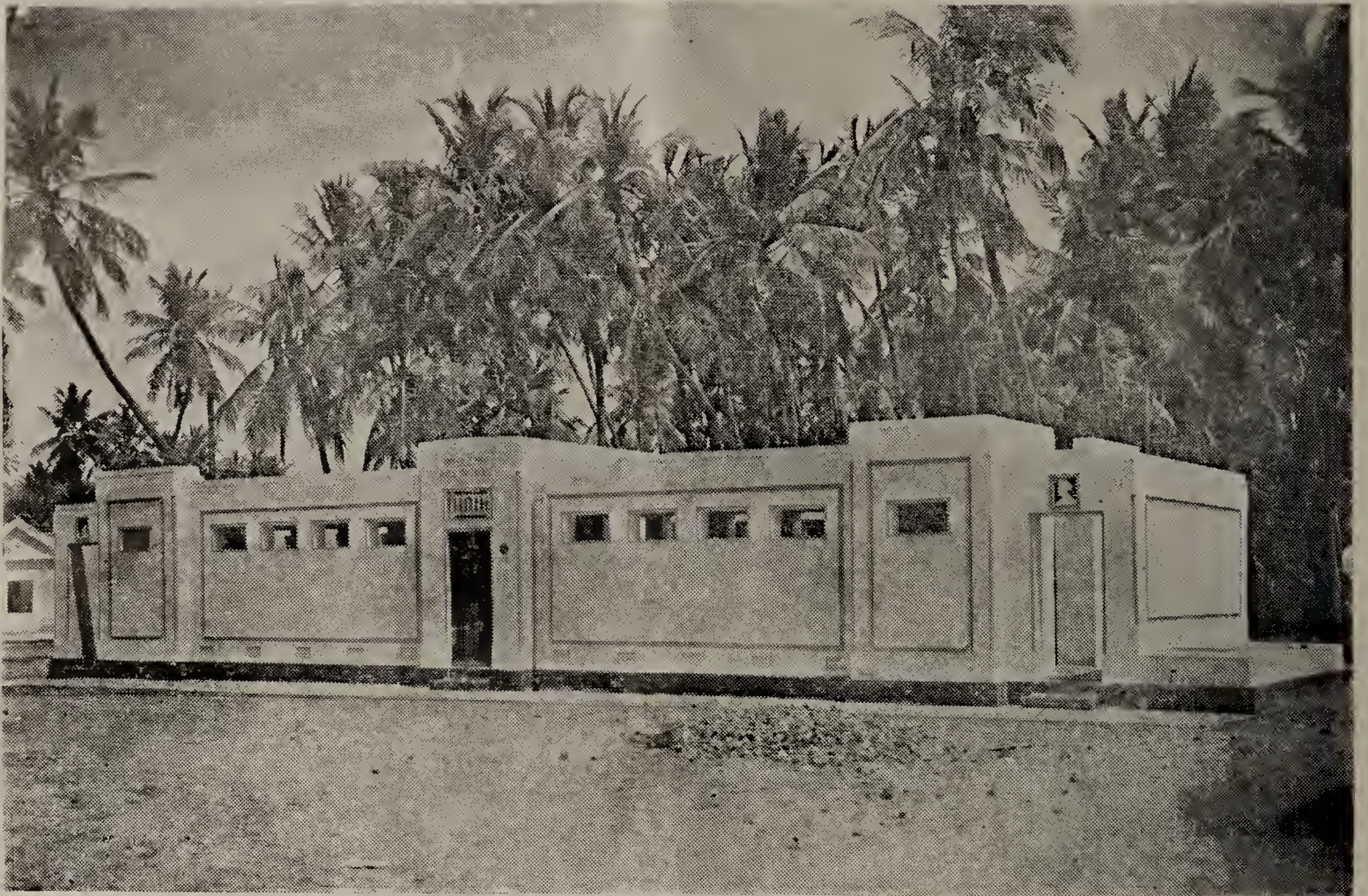
Conservancy of the city was under the control of the Assistant Health Officers and the Sub-Assistant Health Officer. There were five Supervisors in charge of the work in the five ranges into which the 50 divisions of the city were grouped. Divisions 17, 22, 35 and 48 were sub-divided for administrative purposes and a Conservancy Inspector was posted for work in each of



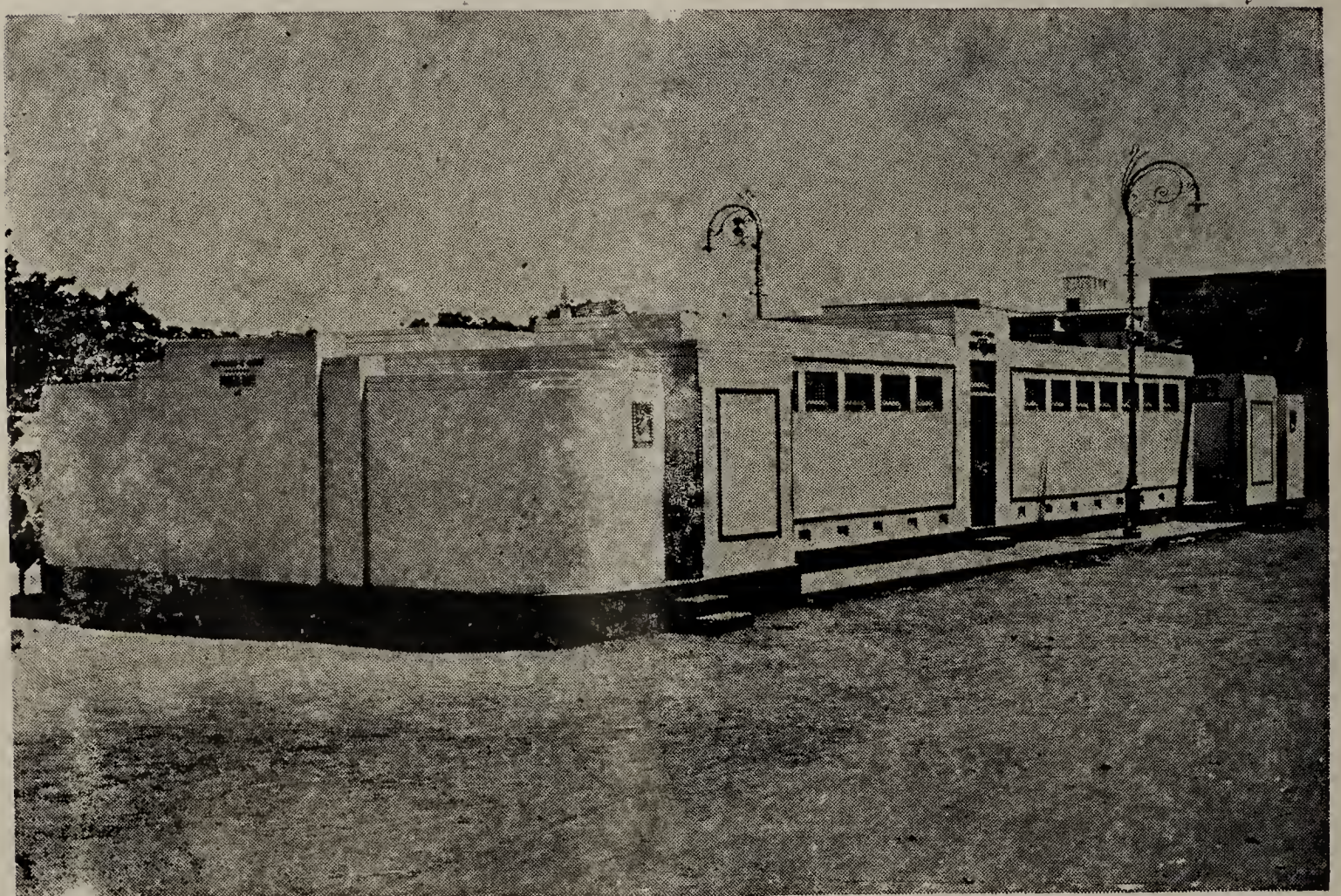
Reclamation of 'Arathakuttai' pond in Mylapore
(Work in progress)



Public convenience opposite Presidency College, Marina
(Semi under-ground type)



Public convenience and bath-room in Venkatakrisnan Street
Old Washermenpet



Public convenience in Jonagancheri
San Thome High Road

the bifurcated parts. There were 54 Conservancy Inspectors in charge of the work in the 50 divisions of the city. 2,400 coolies were employed for cleaning drains, water-tables and latrines. The total expenditure on conservancy for the year 1947-'48 was Rs. 24,72,781/- against Rs. 24,22,780/- for 1946-'47.

530 trollies and rubbish carts, 66 nightsoil carts and 177 sewage and silt carts were used for the removal of filth, sewage and silt in the city. 47 motor lorries were also used for the removal of rubbish and filth and 3 lorries for the removal of sewage. These lorries were marched out daily from the Lorry Station and the two cattle depots at Harris Road and at Krishnampet. The charges incurred for the use of these lorries amounted to Rs. 1,79,620 during 1947-'48.

Disposal of rubbish and filth :—About 6,28,976 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year. Of these, about 2,57,363 cart-loads were used for raising low-lands in the city and the rest of the rubbish was dumped at the Otteri, Korukkupet and Mylapore dumping grounds. The rubbish collected from Saidapet area was dumped at the Saidapet dumping ground.

About 26,263 cart-loads of filth were removed during the year. Of these, 15,976 cart-loads of filth were flushed into the sewers at the pail depot at Korukkupet and the remaining cart-loads were trenched at the dumping grounds in Otteri, Korukkupet and Saidapet. The amount realised by the sale of manure and cow-dung during the year 1947-'48 was Rs. 9,107. The tipping platforms in Basin Road and Krishnampet and the pail depot in Korukkupet worked satisfactorily.

Public latrines :—371 public latrines existed in the city during the year under report. Of these, 331 were of the flushout type and 40 were masonry and sanded latrines. 12 public conveniences were opened for public use during the year at the following places :—

Division No.	S. No.	P. C. No.	Location
2	1	114	Venkatesa Naicken St., Royapuram.
3	2	140	Mannar Swami Koil St., Royapuram.
4	3	115	Bishop Chery, Cemetery Road.
5	4	117	Within Corporation cattle yard, Basin Bridge Road.
9	5	80	Asirvadapuram, Vasamode Cheri.
22	6	162	Ormes Road, Kilpauk.
28	7	144	Junction of Memorial Hall Street and Mint Street.
34	8	141	Kodambakkam High Road.
39	9	178	Opposite Connemara Hotel, Binny's Road.
44	10	4	Behind Notchi Kuppam, Foreshore of the Marina, Mylapore.
50	11	54	Doming Kuppam (at the eastern end of the D'monte Street) Santhome.
43	12	145	Within the Corporation School, Lloyds Road.

The public flushout latrines were kept open for use both day and night. The Drainage Superintendent with his staff of Overseers was responsible for the proper maintenance of the public conveniences in the city.

The conservancy staff paid special attention to the cleaning and disinfection of public latrines and of places where there was committal of nuisance. 416 gallons of disinfectants and 2,271 parabs of chunam and 9,995 lbs. of bleaching powder were used during the year for the disinfection of latrines, drains, road sides, etc. 721 persons were prosecuted under the Public Health Act for committing nuisances in public places.

Conservancy of private places:—The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions and private establishments in the city was undertaken as per section 197 of the City Municipal Act. The total amount realised by way of fees during the year 1947-'48 was Rs. 87,067/-

Labour:—In pursuance of G. O. No. 4942 L&M dated 22-12-1931 coolies retiring on account of old age and infirmity were granted bonus. 231 coolies were provided with tenements in the Corporation Model Lines and 248 coolies were allowed to live in huts on Corporation land.

Conservancy cattle depots:—There were 9 conservancy cattle depots. 5 depots were under the charge of veterinary graduates and the rest under Sanitary Inspectors during the year. The salary of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was revised during the year to be in accordance with the scale of pay of those in Government service.

With a view to improve the condition of the depots extensive repairs were undertaken. In the Mylapore and Saidapet depots the stalls were renovated. The Saidapet depot was provided with a septic tank.

Animals:—The number of animals on hand on 1-1-'47 was 815 bullocks. 172 bullocks were purchased during the year. 78 bullocks died during the year. 32 unserviceable bullocks were sold by public auction. There was a balance of 877 bullocks at the end of the year.

Out of 78 casualties, 54 bullocks died of old age and general debility, 7 of tuberculosis, 5 of anthrax, 1 of rabies, 1 of bovine lymphangitis, 1 of trypanosomiasis and 9 from other causes.

Anthrax:—There were 4 deaths from anthrax at the Mylapore depot and one death at the Saidapet depot. All the depot bullocks were promptly protected with anti-anthrax serum and no fresh cases occurred.

Tuberculosis:—There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis during the year compared to 20 deaths during 1946. All suspicious animals were immediately segregated at the Veterinary Hospital, Vyasarpady, and tested with the Tuberculine test and the reactors were treated.

Foot and mouth disease:—There was one case at the Basin Bridge depot in the month of February. The animal was isolated and precautions taken to prevent further spread of the disease. The disease was brought under control with one isolated case. In the month of December, the disease again broke out among the newly purchased bullocks. 29 bullocks were affected and they were immediately segregated at the Veterinary Hospital, Vyasarpady, for treatment. The disease was not allowed to spread to the other depots.

Rabies :—Six bullocks of the Choolai depot were bitten by a rabid dog at the work-spot. They were immediately subjected to anti-rabic treatment at the Madras Veterinary College Hospital. But one of them developed rabies after 2 months and was destroyed.

Bovine lymphangitis:—There was one case of death from this disease.

Trypanosomiasis :—There was one case of death from this disease. The Superintendents of the depots were asked to take regularly blood smears of all the bullocks in the depots in their charge and send them for examination to the Veterinary Clinical Laboratory in the Sheep Slaughter House, Pulianthope. The bullocks which reacted for piroplasmiasis and trypanosomiasis were immediately placed under a course of treatment. These contagious diseases were thus eliminated from the depots.

897 cases of illness were treated in the conservancy cattle depots and 238 cases were treated at the Veterinary Hospital, Vyasarpady.

Government of Madras accorded sanction for 7 breeding bulls to be maintained in 7 conservancy depots for the benefit of owners of milch cattle and they were also pleased to sanction 3 veterinary dispensaries, in the first instance, to be run by the Corporation of Madras. Provision was therefore made in the Corporation budget estimates for 1948-'49 for the above purpose.

MOSQUITO CONTROL MEASURES

The staff in charge of mosquito control measures in the city consisted of a Medical Officer, 5 Supervisors, 8 *Stegomyia* Overseers, 48 Maistries and 198 coolies. 5 Supervisors looked after the work in the 5 ranges of the city and the Maistries and coolies were distributed for work according to the needs of the 50 divisions into which the city with the added areas has been divided.

Tanks and ponds:—There were 418 tanks and ponds in the city. 108 of these tanks were cleaned departmentally on payment of nominal charges by the owners. The cleaning of 8 private tanks was done free of charge on account of their receiving storm water from the surrounding areas. 286 tanks and ponds were cleaned by the owners themselves. The Supervisors inspected periodically such ponds and, whenever breeding of mosquitoes was noticed in any of them, the owners were required to take measures to prevent it. 10 Corporation tanks were also cleaned by the department and larvicidal fish were bred in them. Fish bred in these tanks were utilised by the staff for stocking wells, fountains, cisterns, etc., to destroy larvae breeding in them. 6 tanks became dry in the course of the year.

Wells :—There were about 20,175 wells in the city. A separate staff examined these wells periodically and stocked them with larvicidal fish after having them thoroughly cleaned. 174 wells were detected and 64 were found in a neglected condition and measures were taken to stop mosquitoes breeding in them. 350 wells had Cuddapah-slab coverings and 301 wells had trap-door fittings. 54 wells were filled up.

Anti-stegomyia measures :—These operations were conducted $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile around the Madras Port Trust area. The stegomyia index ranged from .07 to .09 against 9.9 in 1936. The stegomyia house index was furnished to the Director of Public Health and to the Port Health Officer every month.

In the rest of the divisions of the city house inspection squads visited every building periodically and destroyed sources of mosquito breeding.

Public drains, cesspools, etc:—Covered and open drains, cesspools, gully traps, ditch drains, etc., in the city received constant attention from the staff. As a preventive measure against larval breeding, they were cleaned and oiled at least once a week. The cleaning of storm water drains was done by 100 main drain coolies who were deputed by the Special Engineer to attend to this work.

River Cooum and Buckingham Canal were kept clean by a river gang. To prevent the breeding of mosquitoes along the banks of these waterways special measures were taken by the gang.

Reclamation of low-lands :—The reclamation of the following low-lying places in the city was carried out during the year.

1. Low-lands in Big Mosque compound, Triplicane High Road
2. „ „ Spur Tank, Egmore
3. „ behind Ripon Buildings
4. „ by the side of S. G's Office, Teynampet
5. „ in Tank Road, Nungambakkam
6. „ „ Edward Park, Perambur
7. „ „ People's Park
8. „ „ Cochrane Basin Road
9. „ „ Chellappa Mudaly Street, Washermanpet
10. „ by the side of Dr. Ansari Road
11. „ in Islambada, near Perambur
12. „ „ Choolaimedu, Kodambakkam
13. „ „ Thandavaroya Mudaly Street, Division 4
14. „ „ Dr. Vijiaragavachari Road
15. „ „ Velacheri Road, Guindy
16. „ „ Vasu Street, Poonamallee High Road
17. „ „ Boat basin, Workshop lane, Wall Tax Road
18. „ „ front of Perambur Railway Station, Perambur
19. „ „ Foxen Street, Sembiam
20. „ „ Slaughter House
21. „ „ Arathakuttai, Mylapore

The filling up of “Arathakuttai”, a pond in Mylapore, had been suspended in the latter half of the previous year. The water which had collected in the tank as a result of the monsoon rain in 1946 was pumped out and the work of reclamation was resumed in the month of April during the year under report and is in progress.

REPORT ON WATER ANALYSIS FOR 1947

General:—During the year under review, the lake water was chlorinated at the Kilpauk end of the raw-water conduit prior to filtration. The chlorinated raw-water was then filtered through a thin layer of about 6" of fine sand. The filtrate was again chlorinated and a 'safe' water was supplied to the city throughout the year. The present practice of filtering the lake water through the existing filters with no definite rate of filtration to remove gross impurities from the raw-water did not result in the production of an aesthetically good water. The major portion of the organic matter in the raw-water existed in a colloidal condition and passed easily through the filtering medium. To replace the present system of filtration, plans and estimates were being prepared by the Water Works Engineer.

The average quantity of water filtered daily during the year was 24.49 m.g.d.

Red Hills Lake:—The total rainfall recorded during the year in the lake region was 29.9" as against 77.55" in 1946. The lake water was examined in February, June, July, September, October and November during the year. The increasing figures for "Albuminoid Nitrogen" and "Absorbed Oxygen" showed that the raw-water contained an excessive amount of organic matter of vegetable origin and this was inversely correlated with the lake level.

The bacterial quality of the lake water was fair in February and June and showed slight deterioration in July; it was fair again from September to November.

Raw-water (prior to chlorination) at the Kilpauk end of the conduit:—The figures for "Albuminoid Nitrogen" and "Absorbed Oxygen" increased from January to October and thereby showed that the organic content in the raw-water increased during these months and reached the maximum in October.

The bacterial quality was fair (L. F. in +5 c.c. and upwards in 50% to 80% of the samples collected) during January, February, May, June, July, August and September and was of higher standard of purity (L. F. in +10 c.c. in 5% to 30% of the samples collected) during October, November and December; but it deteriorated during March and April.

Chlorinated raw-water:—Chlorination of the raw-water brought about a marked improvement in the bacterial quality of the raw-water almost throughout the year.

Chlorinated filtered-water:—The chlorinated raw-water was passed through a thin layer of about 6" fine sand in the 17 sand filters, which were worked with no fixed rate of filtration, with the result that the chemical quality of the filtrate was not quite satisfactory. The filtrate however was effectively chlorinated again so that the yearly average figure of first class samples (L. F. in -60 c.c.) came upto 100%.

Chemically the figures for "Ammoniacal Nitrogen" varied from a minute trace to 0.003 parts per 100,000, those for "Albuminoid Nitrogen" from 0.012 to 0.041 parts per 100,000 and those for oxidisable organic matter

(Tidys) from 0·078 to 0·141 parts per 100,000. The dose of chlorine applied to the filtered water varied from 1·02 p.p.m. to 1·12 p.p.m. for the year.

Test-tap at K. P. S. :—Samples of water drawn from the test-tap at K. P. S. were examined daily. The chemical and bacterial qualities of the samples were almost the same as those of the chlorinated filtered water. The bacterial quality was good during January, February and March, fair during April and May and again reached a high standard of purity from June to November.

The average rate of reduction of organic matter, when compared with that of the raw-water, was from 20·8% to 45·7%. An excess of free chlorine at about 0·2 p.p.m. was always maintained at the test-tap at K. P. S.

Distribution system of the city :—On the bacteriological side lactose fermenters were absent in 60 c.c. and upwards in 68·5% of the samples examined during the year and on the chemical side an all round reduction in the figures for important chemical constituents as compared with the figures for those of the test-tap was noticed.

Water supply in the extended areas :—In both the extended areas of the city, viz., Saidapet and Sembium, the sources of water supply are infiltration gallery wells. The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Saidapet needed only bacterial purification. The water was chlorinated with the chlorine available in the bleaching powder solution, as it was pumped into the overhead tank. The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Sembium required addition of lime and bleaching powder after it had been pumped in the overhead reservoir. In both the Saidapet and Sembium areas the water supply was restricted to limited areas owing to the limited capacity of the sources of supply. Outside these limited areas, such as Aminjikarai and Adyar, people had to draw water from wells in their own houses and bore-well pumps erected by the Corporation.

Raw-water of Saidapet :—The raw-water was found to be sparkling and crystal clear throughout the year. Its bacterial quality was fair, lactose fermenters being present in 20 c.c. and upwards. The chemical quality was uniformly good though there was slight deterioration in March and November.

Distribution system of Saidapet water supply :—Chemically the samples collected from the distribution system were of uniformly good quality throughout the year though nitrates were invariably present in almost all the samples examined during the year. The bacterial quality was fair during March and June ; but it fell off during August and November.

Raw-water of Sembium :—The bacterial quality was uniformly fair throughout the year. On the chemical side, the water was of good quality during April but fell off slightly in quality in October. In April the water was colourless and clear but in July its physical appearance became yellowish and hazy due to the suspension of ferrous iron.

Distribution system of Sembium water supply :—Chemically, the samples collected from the distribution system were of good quality in April but showed a slight deterioration in October. The bacterial quality of the water was good in April but fell short of the standard in October.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE CITY OF MADRAS FOR 1947

1. During the year 1947, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, was 3,229 as against 2,665 in 1946. Of the 3,229 samples analysed in 1947, 1,929 samples were genuine and the remaining 1,300 samples were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples during the year under report was 40.3 against 38.4 in 1946. As in 1946, the high percentage of adulteration in 1947 was due to the fact that milk samples which formed 57 per cent of the total samples in 1947 continued to be highly adulterated during the year under report.

2. The samples consisted of milk, butter, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder, tea, ghee substitutes and other articles. A statement of the samples analysed during 1947 and the five previous years is given in a tabular form (Statement No. I). A graph showing the number of samples analysed and the percentage of adulteration each year from 1931 is also appended to the report.

3. 64.5 per cent of the milk samples were adulterated in 1947 against 64.6 in 1946. In spite of increased number of samples, the adulteration of milk continued to be high. As pointed out in my report for 1946, the tendency to adulterate may be traceable to the shortage of supply, the prevailing high price of milk and the ease with which milk can be adulterated. Under the circumstances mentioned above, the adulteration of milk can be effectively suppressed by much heavier fines being imposed in cases of adulteration. The fear of a heavy fine would no doubt make a milk vendor feel that adulteration would not be worth-while. The production of milk should also be considerably augmented and the price of milk brought down to a reasonable level. Adulteration of butter during 1947 was slightly lower than in 1946, the respective figures being 18.8 per cent and 22.0 per cent. In the case of ghee, 5.2 per cent of the samples were adulterated as against 6.7 per cent in 1946. The improvement in the quality of ghee noticed in 1946 continued during the year under report. Adulteration of gingelly oil continued to be low. There was a decrease of adulteration in the case of groundnut oil. In the case of cocoanut oil, there was a remarkable improvement. The percentage of adulteration fell from 31.1 in 1946 to 1.8 in 1947. Adulteration of coffee powder which was not noticeable in 1946 reappeared in 1947 probably due to the scarcity of coffee powder during the year under report. The sampling of coffee powder has since been increased and it is hoped that the adulteration of this article would not continue long. There was no adulteration in the case of tea samples.

The details regarding the various articles of food analysed during the year under report are given below.

Milk:— 1,840 samples were analysed. Of these, 904 samples were cow's milk, 650 were buffalo's milk, 189 were described as mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk and 97 were described as milk without the qualification of cow's or buffalo's.

Of the 904 samples of cow's milk, 542 samples were found to be adulterated. 533 of these contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 78

per cent, 5 samples were deficient in fat from 30 per cent to 53 per cent and 4 samples contained added water and were in addition deficient in fat.

Of the 650 samples of buffalo's milk, 448 were adulterated. The adulteration in all the samples was by addition of water, the percentage of added water varying from 2 per cent to 72 per cent. There was no fat deficiency in any of the samples.

Among the 189 mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk, 141 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 69 per cent. Of the 97 samples of milk not described as cow's or buffalo's, 55 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 67 per cent.

Butter:—223 samples were analysed, of which 42 were reported as adulterated. 41 of the adulterated samples contained water in excess of the prescribed maximum limit of 20 per cent. The water content in these samples ranged from 22·2 per cent to 70·3 per cent. The remaining adulterated sample contained 28 per cent foreign fat.

Ghee:—459 samples were analysed and 24 were found to be adulterated. The common adulterant was hydrogenated groundnut oil and the extent of adulteration varied from 15 per cent to 94 per cent.

Gingelly oil:—374 samples were analysed, of which 31 were found to be adulterated with groundnut oil. The extent of adulteration ranged from 10 per cent to 65 per cent.

Groundnut oil:—40 samples were analysed, of which 2 were certified as adulterated. 1 adulterated sample contained 60 per cent gingelly oil and the other 90 per cent gingelly oil.

Cocoanut oil:—113 samples were analysed, of which 2 were found to be adulterated with groundnut oil, the percentages of adulteration being 20 and 45 respectively.

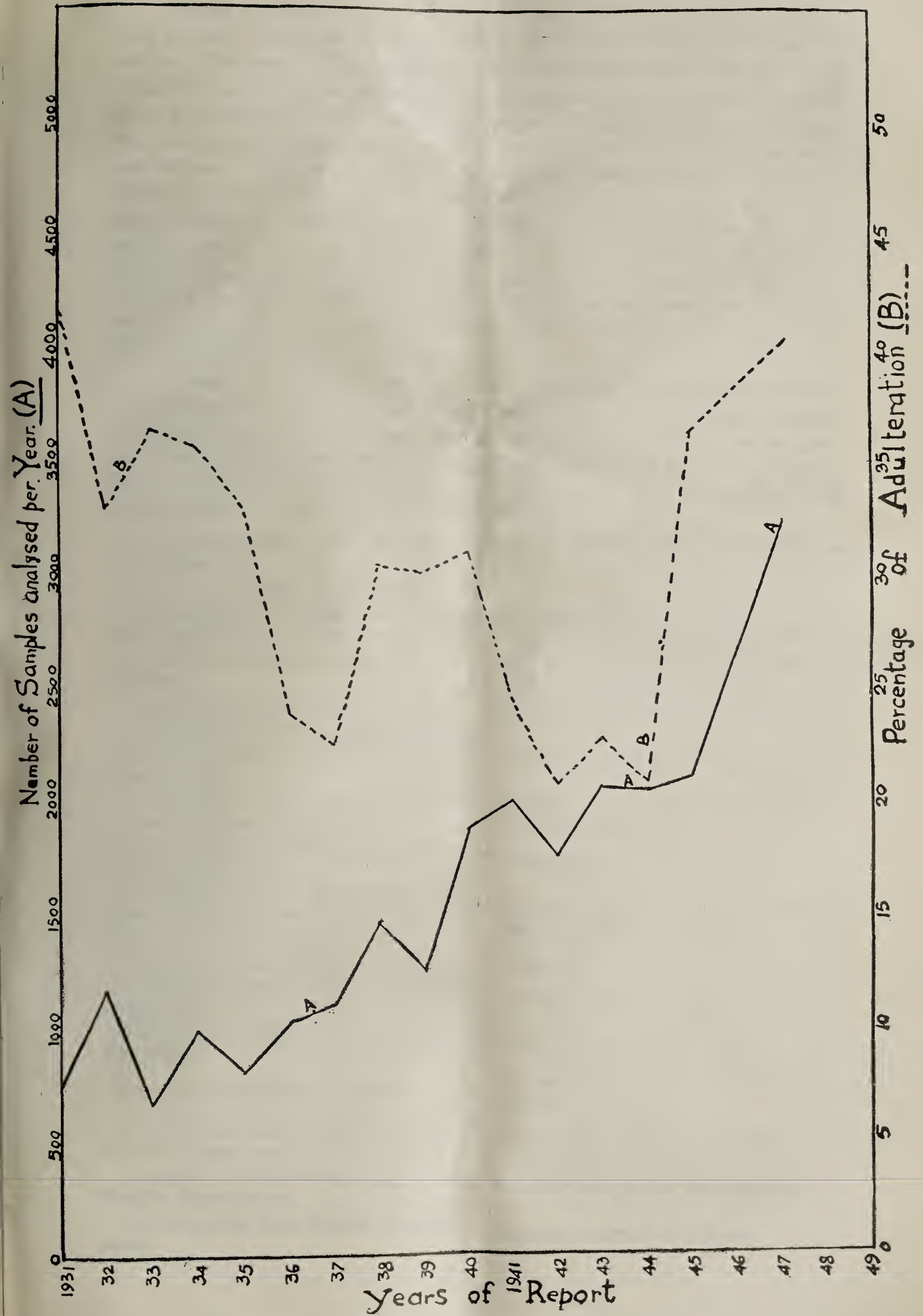
Coffee powder:—114 samples were analysed, of which 111 were coffee powder and 3 were coffee tablets. Among the 111 samples of coffee powder, 4 were adulterated. Two of the adulterated samples contained 60 per cent each of the prepared seed of *Spermacoce hispida* (Tamil – Nattaichuri, Telugu – Madanagrandhi and Hindi – Madanaghanti). One sample contained 50 per cent Spent (Exhausted) coffee and 30 per cent chicory and one sample contained 25 per cent of a preparation of an unidentified seed. The three samples of coffee tablets contained coffee and chicory. The proportion of chicory in the case of two samples had been correctly labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932, and no action was therefore called for. In the case of the third sample, the vendor was warned for not labelling the chicory content correctly.

Tea:—33 samples were analysed and all were genuine.

Ghee substitutes:—6 samples were analysed. 3 samples consisted of 100 per cent hardened vegetable oil. The remaining 3 samples contained ghee ranging from 5 per cent to 11 per cent in contravention of Rule 28 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932.

MADRAS CITY

GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED AND THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION EACH YEAR FROM 1931 ONWARDS.



Other articles:—These comprised 1 sample of cake described as Seed Cake prepared with pure butter, 1 sample of Kusumba (Safflower) oil and 25 samples of turmeric. The sample of cake contained 27 per cent fat, which on analysis was found to consist of a mixture of 54 per cent of genuine butter-fat and 46 per cent of other fat. The sample of Safflower oil was genuine. The samples of turmeric were analysed in order to estimate the amount of lead in them. The lead in turmeric is derived from lead chromate which is used to coat turmeric, especially that of inferior quality, in order to give it a better colour and appearance. Lead being a cumulative poison, the above practice should be put down effectively. Of the 25 samples of turmeric analysed, 4 samples contained lead in excess of the prescribed maximum limit of 5 parts per million. Three of the adulterated samples contained between 5 and 20 parts per million of lead, but one contained as high as 105 parts per million of lead.

Besides the samples formally taken under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, and dealt with above, 414 miscellaneous samples were examined in the laboratory during the year under report. The samples comprised 372 miscellaneous samples sent by the Health and other Departments of the Corporation, I.R.B.S.D., Avadi, etc., and 42 samples sent by private parties on payment of the requisite fees.

A statement of the samples sent by the Health Department, etc., is given below :—

<i>Nature of Samples</i>	<i>Report</i>
108 samples of canned and other food from I.R.B.S.D., Avadi, etc. }	13 unfit for human consumption.
8 samples of raw rice bran (Tender samples). }	Report was made on the order of samples according to quality.
2 samples of wheat bran.	One was reported as inferior quality
70 samples of milk powder sent by Corporation schools on suspicion about quality. }	52 unfit for use for school children.
22 samples of transformer oil sent by the Electrical Department. }	Report on the inorganic and organic acidities was made.
13 samples of Toovar dhal sent by Health Department. }	All genuine.
3 samples of dhal suspected to be Kesari dhal sent by Health Department. }	All reported to be Kesari dhal or dhal of <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .
1 sample of Arrowroot	Genuine.
2 samples of bread sent by Health Department. }	Quality normal.
2 samples of cakes sent by Health Department. }	Both of good quality.
2 samples of bleaching powder. }	2.5 and 16.4 per cent available chlorine.
Calcium gluconate ampoules from Health Department. }	Unfit for purposes of injection.
1 sample of dehydrated egg from Health Department. }	Genuine and fit for consumption.
Caffeine citras from Health Department. }	Sample consisted of caffeine.

1 sample of milk from Health Department.	} Genuine.
1 sample of Tea Dust from Health Department.	} Genuine.
1 sample of Gingelly Oil from Health Department.	} Genuine.
2 samples of Jam.	Unfit for consumption.
Raisins from Health Department.	Unfit for consumption.
123 tins of a brand of condensed milk.	} Consignment reported unfit for consumption.
7 tins of condensed milk of another brand.	} Coloured and thickened due to ageing. Not recommended for children and invalids.

The samples sent by private parties comprised 18 samples of Ghee, 3 samples of Butter, 2 samples of Gingelly Oil, 14 samples of Cocoanut Oil, 1 sample Pea-nut Butter, 1 sample of Evaporated Milk, 1 sample of Toovar Dhal and 2 samples of cakes. The analysis was mainly required for an opinion about the genuineness of the article, but in a few cases the samples were sent for analysis for other purposes such as an opinion about fitness for human consumption, etc. The amount of fees collected during the year under report was Rs. 275/- as against Rs. 45/- during 1946.

During the year under report, samples from a large consignment of a particular brand of condensed milk were examined at the instance of the Chairman of the Health Committee, Corporation of Madras. It was found that the contents of more than 90 per cent of the tins were decomposed and unfit for human consumption. A report was made by me accordingly on which the whole stock of condensed milk offered for sale in the city was seized by the Health Department. The Government Analyst also gave a similar opinion as regards the quality of the condensed milk under reference. The Government of India finally arranged for the dumping of the whole stock of the condensed milk into the sea.

In June 1947, information was received from mofussil places, especially Virudhunagar, that the consumption of Burma beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*) produced very severe illness. A few deaths were also subsequently reported. The Health Department secured the whole stock of Burma beans in the city. Samples of the beans were analysed in my laboratory and a report on the subject was made to Government. The Burma beans imported into Madras were of four varieties, namely (1) Red (Sultani) beans (2) White beans, large (Butter beans) (3) White beans, small and (4) Mottled beans. All the varieties contained Hydrocyanic Acid. Quantities of Hydrocyanic Acid present in the different varieties were as follows:—

<i>Variety of Beans</i>	<i>Hydrocyanic Acid in parts per million</i>
1. Red (Sultani) beans	... 90 to 150
2. White beans, large (Butter beans)	... 70 to 130
3. White beans, small	... 150 to 450
4. Mottled beans	... 100 to 550

It was decided by Government to permit the sale of Burma beans containing not more than 20 parts per million of Hydrocyanic Acid. Beans containing not more than 20 parts per million of Hydrocyanic Acid should be considered harmless for human consumption. A method for the processing of the Sultani and Butter bean varieties of the Burma beans was worked out in my laboratory and a report was made to Government. The method consisted in converting the beans into dhal, husk-free as far as possible, keeping the dhal immersed in about three times its weight of water for about 18 hours, and then sun-drying the dhal. The dhal treated by the above method was of good quality and contained Hydrocyanic Acid below the limit fixed by Government. The above method has since been accepted by Government as one of the approved methods for the processing of Sultani beans. The methods of processing the Mottled and White (small) varieties of beans are still under investigation.

A tabular statement of the action taken on the adulterated samples of 1947 and the adulterated samples of 1946 pending disposal on 1st January, 1947, is given in the Appendix (Statement No. II).

The number of samples reported as adulterated during the year under report was 1,300. Action taken in respect of these samples is given below.

Warning of vendors	...	27	cases
Seizure and forfeiture of articles of food	} ...	3	„
Prosecution of vendors	...	1,270	„
		<hr/>	
Total	...	1,300	„
		<hr/>	

Of the 1,270 prosecutions launched, convictions were obtained in 879 cases, 4 cases were withdrawn and 387 cases were pending disposal on 31st December, 1947. Among the 296 cases of the previous year pending disposal in 1947, convictions were obtained in 273 cases.

The total number of convictions for the sale of adulterated food during 1947 was 1,152 against 783 in 1946. The amount of fines imposed in 1947 was Rs. 50,723/- against Rs. 36,980/- in 1946. The average fine per conviction during 1947 was Rs. 44/- as against Rs. 47/- in 1946.

During the year under report, there were three cases of warranty defence and the warrantors in all the three cases were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 749 were imposed. There was one conviction under Section 14(3) of the Prevention of Adulteration Act for preventing the Food Inspector from taking a sample of milk and a fine of Rs. 50 was imposed. There was a case in which the sample bottle was snatched away forcibly from the Food Inspector. The case was dealt with by the Police Department under the Indian Penal Code and the two accused in the case were fined Rs. 100 each. Fines imposed in food adulteration cases are not sufficiently deterrent and the average fine in 1947 has actually shown a decrease from that of the previous year. I would like to point out again that there is absolutely no justification for imposing such low fines in food adulteration

cases. Unless much higher fines are imposed especially in the case of second and subsequent convictions, much headway cannot be made in the effective prevention of the adulteration of foods.

Before concluding, I have to refer to the sad and untimely demise of my second assistant, Mr. S. Balakrishnan in September, 1947. He joined my laboratory as my assistant in May, 1946, and served in that capacity for more than a year. He was very honest and hard-working and had a high sense of duty. I wish to place on record my appreciation of Mr. Balakrishnan's work.

V. VENKATACHALAM, M.A., A.R.I.C.

Public Analyst

Report on the Working of the Port Health Department, Madras

(Summary)

1. Out of 732 vessels arriving at this port, one vessel was infected with smallpox and six with chickenpox. From these seven infected vessels, one case of smallpox and 16 cases of chickenpox were landed. Necessary sanitary and preventive measures were taken. Total number of crew and passengers on these vessels were 52688 and 140929 respectively.

2. Out of 734 vessels leaving this port, only 318 left for foreign ports and all these were inspected. Total number of crew and passengers inspected in these were 30269 and 56456 respectively. Three passengers suffering from chickenpox were prevented from sailing. Out of the crew and passengers leaving the port 94 crew and 668 passengers were not protected against smallpox. An endorsement to that effect was made on the respective Bills of Health.

3. Lascar provisions of 4 vessels were inspected. 6 bags of wheat flour were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

At the request of the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, 59 lots of old unclaimed foodstuffs were examined and all these were found to be unfit for human consumption and hence condemned to be destroyed.

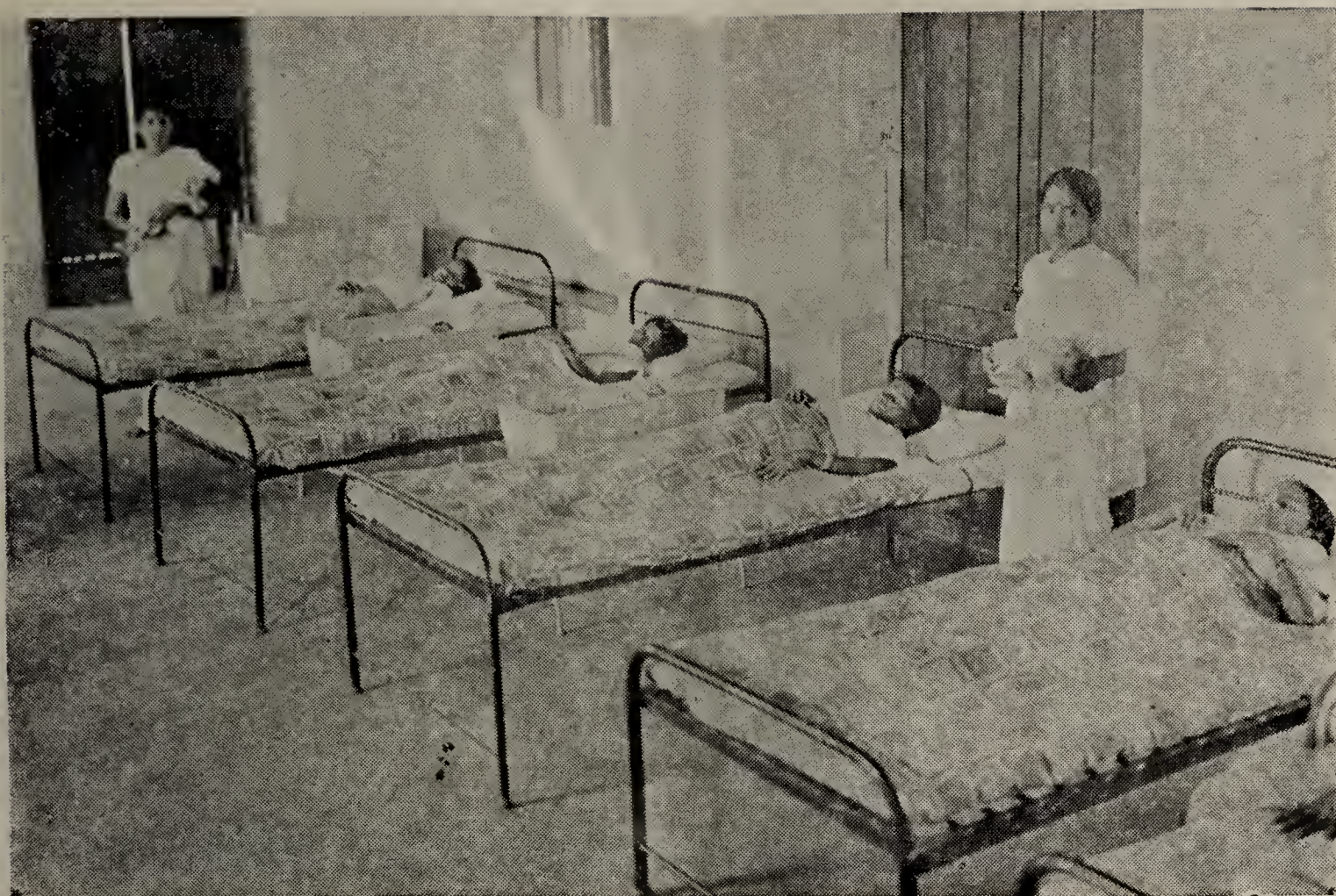
4. The Port Health Officer, Madras, continued to enforce measures to prevent ingress of rats into vessels lying in port.

5. Sanitation and mosquito control of the port area were looked after efficiently by the Madras Port Trust.

6. Water Supply :—The Port area as well as the ships were supplied with drinking water from the Corporation main through Port Trust reservoir tanks, which were periodically cleaned. No complaints received from the masters of ships regarding the quality of water during the year. Water barges were periodically cleaned and kept in suitable sanitary condition.

D. CHOUDHURY

Port Health Officer



A view of the maternity ward
Child Welfare Centre, Kappal Polu Chetty Street



A view of the maternity ward
Child Welfare Centre, Adyar



Children at play, Corporation Creche, Broadway.



Children taking meals, Corporation Creche, Broadway

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1947

The continued progress and the growth of the Child Welfare Scheme in the city during the year 1947 will be evident from the following report. The remarkable features during the year were (1) a fall in the maternal and infant mortality rates, (2) the opening of a Maternity Home with 24 beds in a labour area and 3 more maternity centres in other areas and (3) the growing popularity of the Scheme especially among the middle and lower middle class people. The Scheme is becoming more useful day by day and continues to do very good work.

Centres :—At the beginning of the year, there were 21 child welfare centres and 12 maternity wards with 72 beds catering to the needs of the citizens of the city including the small centre run at the Theosophical Society, Adyar. Three more centres were opened at Tondiarpet, Kothwal Bazaar division and Adyar during the year as the maternity and child welfare work was extremely poor in these areas. The centres at Tondiarpet and Adyar have maternity wards attached to them. The Maternity Home at Choolai began to function from 29-8-47. This Home has 24 beds. A Medical Graduate with D. G. O. qualifications is in charge of the Home. The child welfare centre at Choolai was, therefore, shifted to Kappal Polu Chetty St., in the 4th division in March, 1948, as the need for a child welfare centre was keenly felt in that division. A child welfare centre and maternity ward with six beds sanctioned for Teynampet and Thyagarayanagar could not be opened owing to the non-availability of suitable buildings; hence, two small centres were opened on the 10th March, 1948, in the Corporation dispensaries at Teynampet and Thyagarayanagar and are run without any extra cost. With a view to give relief to women workers a day nursery or Creche was opened in Bunder Rama Naicken St., Broadway, by Her Excellency Lady Nye on 14-11-47. At present about 50 children are given shelter in this creche and looked after. It is in charge of Mrs. C. D. Manoharam, Lady Doctor, who visits it thrice a week. At present, there are 24 child welfare centres and 14 maternity wards with 84 beds and, in addition, two small centres are run, one at the Teynampet dispensary and the other at the Thyagarayanagar dispensary, as already stated.

Staff :—The Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, continued to be in charge of the Scheme except for a period of 52 days from 10-5-47 to 30-6-47. She was granted leave on average pay and lady doctor, Capt. C. N. Rukmini, M.B.B.S., was appointed to act as the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme. There were 26 lady doctors under the Scheme, of whom one was a relieving lady doctor. There were 27 qualified health visitors, 8 general trained nurses, 203 midwives and 22 compounders in the Scheme.

Pre-natal clinics :—As usual, pre-natal clinics were conducted thrice a week in each centre and expectant mothers were advised and instructed to attend these clinics by the health visitors and midwives during their home visits. 25,524 expectant mothers attended the clinics and sought medical advice and treatment as against 25,646 cases in 1946. Health visitors

registered 27,661 expectant mothers in the houses of the patients. Patients were advised by lady doctors and were followed up by health visitors till their confinement. The clinics continued to be popular and a large number of mothers had the benefit of the instructions, advice and treatment given at the centres.

Maternity service:—18,412 labour cases came under the observation and care of the Scheme, of which 15,396 were non-Muslims and 3,016 were Muslims. 4,193 births were conducted in the Corporation maternity wards during the year 1947. 129 were twins. The midwives paid 1,89,864 visits, the health visitors 1,86,931 visits and the lady doctors 25,222 visits in the homes of the patients.

A sum of Rs. 10,474 was realised as fees for maternity service rendered to persons whose income ranged from Rs. 81 to Rs. 200 p.m. against Rs. 5,653-8-0 for 1946. At its meeting held on 26-8-47 the Council revised the scale of maternity fees according to which free maternity service has been extended to persons whose income is Rs. 80 and below against Rs. 50 and below according to the scale fixed previously. From this, it is quite evident that the Scheme is gaining popularity not only among the poor and labour classes but also among the middle and lower middle class people.

Maternal mortality:—Out of 18,412 cases of labour that came under the care of the Scheme, 36 cases of maternal mortality were recorded as noted below which works out to 1·95 per mille against 2·5 per mille in 1946.

Child Welfare Scheme	...	5
Hospitals	...	28
Private doctors	...	2
Vaidyans	...	1

Infant mortality:—19,147 babies born in the year 1946 were kept under observation during their first year of life. There were 521 still-births. The mortality among live births was 1,459. 784 babies left the city or were otherwise not traceable; 16,383 infants were alive after completion of their first year of life. The infant mortality rate was 81·7 per mille against 102·8 per mille in 1946.

Out-patient clinics:—Out-patient clinics were held in all the centres by the lady doctors where infants, pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments. 37,345 infants, 20,557 toddlers, 47,642 nursing mothers, 25,524 expectant mothers represent the new cases that were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was 1,31,068 and the number of old cases was 2,98,257 making a grand total of 4,29,325 cases.

Ambulance:—Two ambulance cars were maintained for removing emergent cases of labour to the hospitals in the city. 1,290 cases were removed to the hospital during the year 1947.

Milk supply:—The Milk Supply Scheme introduced in May, 1945, had to be stopped from 1-1-47 as the Government expressed their inability to supply milk to the Corporation free of cost. The Corporation had been supplying milk free of cost to deserving cases of expectant mothers and

infants under one year even prior to the introduction of the Scheme. Attempts were therefore made to revive the old system of supplying milk to priority consumers. The supply was started with two measures a day in the mornings in each of the child welfare centres from 1-9-47 and the quantity was subsequently increased to 3 measures a day per centre from 1-10-1947. This supply has been further increased to 6 measures, 3 measures in the morning and 3 measures in the evening, from 1-4-48. 56,257 infants, 8,619 expectant mothers, 10,189 nursing mothers and 26,215 toddlers received milk during the year 1947.

Her Excellency Countess Mountbatten of Burma visited the child welfare centre, George Town, and the Broadway Creche during her short stay in the city in January, 1948, and she was highly impressed by the high standard of care provided at both these establishments.

H. V. KAMALAMMAL
Lady Superintendent, C.W.S.

Meteorological data of Madras (Meenambakkam) for 1947

Lat. 13°04' N. Long. 80°15' E.

APPENDIX

Months	TEMPERATURES										Humidity		Wind		Rainfall			
	Barometric pressure corrected for tempe- rature and reduced to standard gravity and mean sea level Hours 08·00 17·00		Mean		Dew		Difference		Percent-		Mean direc-		Total for the month in inches	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours in inches	Number of rainy days 0·10” and over			
			Max °F	Min °F	daily range cols 4-5	daily temp cols 1-2	point hours 08·00 17·00	Max solar radia- tion	between Dew point temp & Mean temp.	age of humidity Hours 08·00 17·00	tion of wind in degrees Hours 08·00 17·00							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January	1013·9	1011·1	83·0	71·3	11·7	77·1	72	71	127·7	5·1	6·1	93	73	N 4°E	N64°E	5·34	3·61	6
February	1013·7	1010·5	84·9	70·5	14·4	77·7	70	67	131·2	7·7	10·7	87	63	N32°W	N69°E	0·00	0·00	0
March	1012·2	1008·8	90·2	74·7	15·5	82·5	73	72	144·4	9·5	10·5	81	64	S29°W	N54°E	0·12	0·12	1
April	1008·4	1004·6	96·7	80·5	16·2	88·6	77	76	138·6	11·6	12·6	76	65	S19°W	S49°E	1·03	0·07	2
May	1007·6	1003·5	99·0	81·9	17·1	90·5	75	76	140·3	15·5	14·5	69	60	S15°W	S45°E	0·02	0·02	0
June	1005·0	1001·3	100·7	83·0	17·7	91·9	70	70	142·1	21·9	21·9	56	47	S64°W	S36°E	0·36	0·17	2
July	1005·7	1002·3	94·9	79·2	15·7	87·1	72	71	135·2	15·1	16·1	70	55	S58°W	S15°E	4·74	1·13	9
August	1006·0	1002·4	92·0	78·6	13·4	85·3	74	74	131·7	11·3	11·3	76	64	S49°W	S39°E	2·92	0·86	7
September	1007·7	1003·9	91·8	76·8	15·0	84·3	73	74	131·4	11·3	10·3	79	68	S72°W	S45°E	5·33	1·83	9
October	1011·3	1008·2	88·5	74·6	13·9	81·5	74	73	131·7	7·5	8·5	85	69	N83°W	S89°E	11·55	4·45	12
November	1014·5	1011·4	86·2	71·1	15·1	78·7	70	67	130·4	8·7	11·7	81	63	N25°W	N50°E	2·81	1·20	4
December	1013·7	1010·7	83·3	69·1	14·2	76·2	69	68	127·0	7·2	8·2	87	69	N39°W	N36°E	0·57	0·37	1
Year	1010·0	1006·6	90·9	75·9	15·0	83·5	72	72	134·3	11·0	11·9	78	63	...	...	34·79	4·45	53

Showing births, deaths, infantile deaths and death-rates registered in each division during 1947

Serial Number	Name of Division	Number of births registered			Number of deaths registered			Number of infantile deaths registered				Still births registered
		Males		Females	Total	Males		Females	Total	Infantile Death rate per 1000 of births registered	Total	
		Males	Females			Males	Females					
1	New Washermentpet	370	345	715	339	257	596	83	61	144	201.40	33
2	Royapuram	382	399	781	266	243	509	81	74	155	198.46	18
3	Singara Garden	942	862	1,804	579	553	1,132	207	153	360	199.56	106
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	845	753	1,598	611	573	1,184	183	179	362	226.53	48
5	Korukupet	733	733	1,466	674	620	1,294	179	178	357	243.52	59
6	Harbour	224	223	447	211	138	349	60	38	98	219.24	10
7	Muthialpet	409	377	786	304	274	578	93	72	165	209.92	20
8	Kachaleesuwarakoil	166	172	338	111	135	246	28	33	61	180.47	15
9	Ammen Koil	855	330	685	269	256	525	71	65	136	200.00	24
10	Kothawal Bazaar	193	200	393	176	140	316	41	36	77	195.93	15
11	Seven Wells	482	423	905	509	382	891	98	75	173	191.16	18
12	Sowcarpet	174	177	351	131	137	268	34	26	60	171.00	9
13	Peddu Naickenpet	537	565	1,102	467	436	903	116	101	217	106.17	26
14	Trevelyan Basin	394	444	838	346	319	665	117	85	202	241.05	36
15	Park Town	204	181	385	667	282	949	57	59	116	301.30	8
16	Edapalayam	269	274	543	206	185	391	58	50	108	200.00	19
17	Vyasaripady	723	746	1,469	582	575	1,157	167	144	311	211.71	61
18	Perambur	518	536	1,054	402	376	778	120	95	215	204.00	46
19	Choolai	840	860	1,700	581	586	1,167	185	168	353	207.00	51
20	Kosapet	485	558	1,043	340	347	687	74	86	160	153.40	36
21	Purasawalkam	592	537	1,129	512	440	952	116	107	223	197.52	40
22	Kilpauk	283	284	567	185	144	329	64	34	98	172.84	33
23	Vepery	501	516	1,017	398	353	751	90	86	176	173.06	32
24	Napir Park	263	277	540	219	184	403	53	43	96	177.77	16
25	Chindadripet	448	385	833	339	264	603	88	62	150	180.10	21
26	Komaleeswaranpet	521	483	1,004	322	334	656	95	94	189	188.15	29
27	Egmore	526	479	1,005	184	216	400	77	64	141	140.30	61
28	Thousand Lights	462	428	890	308	310	618	95	87	182	204.50	22
29	Nungambakkam	332	271	603	207	245	452	54	58	112	185.74	15
30	Pudupakkam	513	468	981	458	348	806	120	100	220	224.26	26
31	Thiruvatteswaranpet	658	629	1,287	477	421	898	121	108	229	177.93	60
32	Chepauk	518	485	1,003	279	259	538	93	64	157	156.53	63
33	Trilpicane	404	374	778	279	265	544	87	77	164	210.80	42
34	Zam Bazaar	437	406	843	288	254	542	78	77	155	183.87	27
35	Mirshahibpet	914	891	1,805	739	715	1,454	175	193	368	203.88	39
36	Royapetta	452	468	920	344	327	671	78	73	151	164.13	18
37	Teynampet	495	512	1,007	353	355	708	99	103	202	200.60	43
38	Theagarayanagar	414	405	819	253	281	534	77	77	154	188.03	19
39	Mylapore	360	347	707	205	206	411	59	48	107	151.34	12
40	Adyar	244	239	483	166	138	304	46	41	87	180.13	7
Added areas	Sembium	474	496	970	331	369	700	91	107	198	204.12	32
	Aynavaram	306	311	617	274	245	519	74	65	139	225.28	18
	Aminjikarai	130	129	259	97	109	206	25	35	60	231.66	7
	Kodambakkam	200	225	425	137	133	270	30	28	58	136.47	11
	Mambalam	175	172	347	122	110	232	41	28	69	198.90	10
	Saidapet	512	465	977	308	299	607	97	89	186	190.38	27
	Guindy	101	128	229	61	78	139	21	22	43	187.77	7
	Adyar Extension	162	143	305	84	63	147	28	15	43	141.00	13
	Total	20,642	20,111	40,753	15,700	14,279	29,979	4,224	3,763	7,987	195.99	1,408

Showing births registered during each month in 1947

APPENDIX

Serial Number	Name of Division	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total births registered during the year
1	New Washermenpet	42	34	57	41	55	44	61	89	67	29	93	103	715
2	Royapuram	24	46	50	68	69	67	63	90	85	64	73	82	781
3	Singara Garden	81	117	136	137	164	161	138	202	172	122	191	183	1,894
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	96	117	123	107	136	139	148	139	186	121	135	151	1,598
5	Korukupet	97	97	97	73	185	121	142	101	186	103	126	138	1,466
6	Harbour	18	30	36	43	29	49	36	51	45	36	34	40	447
7	Muthialpet	42	56	51	61	57	66	75	70	87	72	76	73	786
8	Kachealeeswararkoil	19	26	20	29	35	14	31	30	39	31	34	30	338
9	Ammen Koil	34	44	42	33	80	62	62	60	70	48	78	72	685
10	Kothawal Bazaar	15	30	21	30	37	34	30	40	31	42	43	41	393
11	Seven Wells	61	66	51	88	85	89	84	64	89	81	78	69	905
12	Sowcarpet	22	22	39	34	37	28	37	19	30	28	20	35	351
13	Peddu Naickenpet	79	88	58	61	151	99	106	84	107	82	94	93	1,102
14	Trevelyan Basin	40	75	50	73	52	76	80	69	77	74	78	94	838
15	Park Town	30	39	27	24	27	21	36	35	40	32	33	41	385
16	Edapalayam	26	31	53	33	51	52	57	40	63	49	36	52	543
17	Vyasarpady	101	101	91	146	136	152	127	105	145	106	108	151	1,469
18	Perambur	75	67	64	87	110	81	115	99	101	79	70	106	1,054
19	Choolai	107	109	125	109	114	167	177	141	183	179	125	163	1,700
20	Kosapet	46	76	68	64	86	96	112	94	102	97	98	106	1,043
21	Purasawalkam	41	82	94	116	98	106	113	84	98	101	93	103	1,129
22	Kilpauk	49	36	45	38	51	41	55	54	42	66	46	53	567
23	Vepery	49	75	64	94	78	83	105	89	99	115	75	91	1,017
24	Napier Park	29	37	34	47	53	43	61	43	65	48	38	42	540
25	Chintadripet	28	53	78	72	70	72	71	67	88	93	60	81	833
26	Komaleeswaranpet	35	81	88	79	84	81	107	98	85	89	78	99	1,004
27	Egmore	24	79	93	66	100	76	110	82	125	84	69	97	1,005
28	Thousand Lights	26	83	75	79	64	78	108	68	83	77	57	90	890
29	Nungambakkam	28	45	43	38	53	58	59	42	65	50	52	70	603
30	Pudupakkam	51	91	65	71	109	93	78	71	74	94	78	106	981
31	Thiruvatteswaranpet	51	80	97	89	141	137	142	99	111	104	93	143	1,287
32	Chepauk	26	89	89	52	80	71	125	71	107	95	84	114	1,003
33	Triplicane	28	72	57	46	58	49	95	70	60	83	86	74	778
34	Zam Bazaar	42	73	65	61	60	78	101	61	85	67	77	73	843
35	Mirshahbpet	87	136	128	140	188	144	164	164	174	137	168	175	1,895
36	Royapettah	49	90	60	78	85	72	94	81	83	86	70	72	920
37	Teynampet	58	58	69	70	82	90	103	109	104	103	71	90	1,007
38	Theagaraya Nagar	44	66	64	49	64	66	62	74	99	81	68	82	819
39	Mylapore	39	42	47	48	74	53	58	60	74	72	75	65	707
40	Adyar	22	39	38	41	25	50	104	50	47	38	42	29	483
Added areas	Sembium	64	40	101	78	72	104	63	93	79	81	65	89	970
	Aynavaram	38	44	39	44	69	48	27	61	51	57	54	54	617
	Aminjikarai	18	18	16	21	27	20	27	15	33	21	18	25	259
	Kodambakam	11	25	38	21	34	39	54	41	45	37	46	34	425
	Mambalam	24	18	20	27	31	41	33	27	31	40	18	37	347
	Saidapet	60	45	79	100	81	92	93	86	86	72	80	103	977
	Guindy	23	16	9	22	16	15	26	12	21	15	22	32	229
	Adyar Extension	23	5	29	17	26	35	32	31	34	29	15	29	305
	Total	2,108	2,889	2,981	3,045	3,671	3,553	4,022	3,525	4,053	3,510	3,421	3,975	40,753

Showing deaths registered in each division according to age-groups in 1947

Serial number	Name of Division	Under one year	One and under five years	Five and under ten years	Ten and under fifteen years	Fifteen and under twenty years	Twenty and under thirty years	Thirty and under forty years	Forty and under fifty years	Fifty and under sixty years	Sixty years and upwards	Total for all ages			Number of deaths among males to 100 deaths among females
												Males	Females	Total	
1	New Washermenpet	144	112	33	12	8	36	39	51	39	122	339	257	596	131.9
2	Royapuram	155	98	24	10	16	25	29	31	42	79	266	243	509	109.5
3	Singara Garden	360	212	47	11	29	84	84	88	68	149	579	553	1,132	104.7
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	362	225	40	17	30	85	85	73	76	191	611	573	1,184	106.6
5	Korukupet	357	242	61	21	33	103	103	108	82	184	674	620	1,294	108.7
6	Harbour	98	67	13	5	5	22	34	33	27	45	211	138	349	152.9
7	Muthialpet	165	84	15	13	15	40	35	47	46	118	304	274	578	111.0
8	Kachaleeswararkoil	61	35	9	5	12	18	33	14	13	46	111	135	246	82.2
9	Ammen Koil	136	92	19	9	12	38	39	42	41	97	269	256	525	105.1
10	Kothawal Bazaar	77	36	15	5	14	27	30	32	22	58	176	140	316	125.7
11	Seven Wells	173	116	32	17	32	91	102	108	76	144	509	382	891	133.2
12	Sowcarpet	60	28	8	5	8	22	16	27	26	68	131	137	268	95.6
13	Peddu Naickenpet	217	153	48	14	36	69	67	64	70	165	467	436	903	107.1
14	Trevelyan Basin	202	99	18	15	21	47	59	50	46	108	346	319	665	108.5
15	Park Town	116	78	31	31	51	130	149	139	127	97	667	282	949	236.5
16	Edapalayam	108	61	16	6	16	24	27	35	27	73	206	185	391	111.3
17	Vyasarpady	311	314	61	15	34	82	58	60	58	164	582	575	1,157	101.2
18	Perambur	215	170	23	20	20	55	54	51	53	117	402	376	778	107.0
19	Chooial	353	225	31	16	26	95	72	78	87	184	581	586	1,167	99.2
20	Korapet	160	126	21	9	14	47	58	53	63	136	340	347	687	98.0
21	Purasawalkam	223	171	38	16	19	67	96	89	73	160	512	440	952	116.4
22	Kilpauk	98	49	14	4	9	33	26	19	22	55	185	144	329	128.5
23	Vepery	176	174	22	11	16	40	62	68	61	121	398	353	751	112.7
24	Napier Park	96	62	19	...	13	35	29	37	35	77	219	184	403	119.0
25	Chintadripet.	150	110	15	7	18	51	47	46	54	106	339	264	603	128.4
26	Komaleeswaranpet	189	119	21	10	17	63	43	39	57	98	322	334	656	96.4
27	Egmore	141	44	7	9	11	42	40	31	23	62	184	216	400	85.2
28	Thousand Lights	182	130	22	8	11	42	45	38	41	99	308	310	618	99.4
29	Nungambakam	112	82	15	6	10	26	24	21	26	130	207	245	452	84.5
30	Pudupakkam	220	130	25	10	26	66	54	57	59	159	458	348	806	131.6
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	229	146	32	14	31	64	69	70	65	178	477	421	898	113.3
32	Chepauk	157	74	24	5	11	51	46	35	38	97	279	259	538	108.0
33	Triplacane	164	108	33	9	15	31	34	26	30	94	279	265	544	105.3
34	Zam Bazaar	155	105	21	3	11	34	39	30	51	93	288	254	542	113.4
35	Mirshahibpet	368	282	70	25	32	105	108	110	96	258	739	715	1,454	103.4
36	Royapettah	151	118	20	12	13	56	56	55	51	139	344	327	671	105.2
37	Teynampet	202	139	47	14	16	39	43	40	42	126	353	355	708	99.4
38	Theagaraya Nagar	154	103	21	7	16	45	32	27	37	92	263	281	534	90.0
39	Mylapore	107	85	11	4	6	25	21	30	35	87	205	206	411	99.5
40	Adyar	87	58	12	7	4	18	21	24	20	53	166	138	304	120.3
Added areas:	Sembium	198	142	25	22	16	53	47	44	38	115	331	369	700	90.0
	Aynavaram	139	95	25	8	11	42	23	44	34	88	274	245	519	111.8
	Aminjikarai	60	30	17	5	5	16	13	13	16	31	97	109	206	89.0
	Kodambakkam	58	42	10	6	5	20	26	20	20	64	137	133	270	103.0
	Old Mambalam	69	45	15	5	5	15	11	9	13	45	122	110	232	110.9
	Saidapet	186	81	25	14	16	46	34	52	40	113	308	299	607	103.0
	Guindy	43	19	7	2	1	12	16	9	6	24	61	78	139	78.2
	Adyar Extension	43	23	4	2	1	7	11	7	15	34	84	63	147	133.3
	Total	7,987	5,339	1,182	499	796	2,274	2,299	2,274	2,187	5,142	15,700	14,279	29,979	110.0

Showing deaths from principal diseases in each division during 1947

Serial number	Name of Division	Plague	Cholera	Small pox	Measles	Enteric	Malaria	Other fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Tubercle including lungs	Other respiratory diseases	Injuries	Maternal deaths	All other causes	Total deaths registered during the year
1	New Washermenpet	..	..	..	..	4	..	82	104	26	121	11	4	244	596
2	Royapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	84	16	90	2	4	203	509
3	Singara Garden	..	..	..	..	4	..	212	188	28	249	12	12	427	1,132
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	..	..	15	..	1	..	171	140	14	397	15	4	427	1,184
5	Korukupet	..	..	1	..	7	..	168	169	22	431	4	8	484	1,294
6	Harbour	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	64	5	91	6	1	150	349
7	Muthialpet	..	..	1	..	10	..	49	63	5	136	4	..	310	578
8	Kachaleeswararkoil	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	24	2	54	7	..	127	246
9	Ammen Koil	..	..	..	..	3	1	26	36	7	160	3	2	287	525
10	Kothawal Bazaar	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	45	6	85	3	..	147	316
11	Seven Wells	..	..	..	..	11	3	44	66	28	219	29	..	491	891
12	Sowcarpet	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	13	4	69	2	1	163	268
13	Peddu Naickenpet	..	..	..	..	10	2	70	61	10	287	9	2	452	903
14	Tievelyan Basin	..	..	..	..	5	2	64	76	17	169	7	3	322	665
15	Park Town	..	..	..	..	21	10	38	76	33	103	56	1	611	949
16	Edapalayam	..	..	..	..	2	2	30	35	7	80	6	6	223	391
17	Vyasarpady	..	..	1	..	4	..	201	252	1	254	14	4	426	1,157
18	Perambur	..	..	..	..	3	..	107	158	2	182	8	4	314	778
19	Choolai	..	..	..	..	9	..	45	126	25	291	13	11	647	1,167
20	Kosapet	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	55	16	155	9	2	415	687
21	Pursawalkam	..	..	..	..	1	3	100	200	27	187	6	6	422	952
22	Kilpauk	..	..	..	..	1	1	36	30	9	68	1	4	179	329
23	Vepery	..	..	..	..	7	2	101	96	10	151	6	1	377	751
24	Napier Park	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	41	3	87	..	..	235	403
25	Chintadripet	..	..	1	..	3	..	65	60	10	136	1	4	325	603
26	Komaleeswaranpet	..	..	..	..	1	..	68	90	4	127	2	3	361	656
27	Egmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	31	8	61	1	6	271	400
28	Thousand Lights	..	..	1	..	4	2	23	128	15	164	4	1	276	618
29	Nungambakam	..	..	..	..	3	1	17	84	4	81	6	..	252	452
30	Pudupakkam	..	..	..	..	2	3	109	61	6	154	12	1	458	806
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	..	..	..	..	6	2	105	65	7	187	12	8	506	898
32	Chepauk	1	..	..	..	8	..	33	55	9	134	5	2	291	538
33	Triplicane	..	1	..	..	1	..	40	44	2	122	10	3	321	544
34	Zam Bazaar	..	..	..	..	1	1	58	44	1	127	6	1	303	542
35	Mirshahibpet	..	1	..	..	6	..	40	179	30	411	14	12	760	1,454
36	Royapettah	..	..	..	..	2	1	41	66	18	172	2	7	362	671
37	Teynampet	..	..	..	..	5	1	45	118	16	149	14	1	369	708
38	Theagaroya Nagar	..	..	..	..	1	1	35	69	21	78	5	2	322	534
39	Mylapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	38	3	95	9	..	258	411
40	Adyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	43	2	81	5	4	160	304
Added areas	Sembium	..	..	..	..	2	10	111	152	6	65	11	2	341	700
	Avnavaram	..	..	..	..	4	2	86	82	3	52	4	5	281	519
	Aminjikarai	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	23	1	51	3	1	105	206
	Kodambakkam	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	40	5	45	5	1	153	270
	Old Mambalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	36	3	36	8	2	126	232
	Saidapet	..	..	..	..	1	1	41	109	14	105	20	7	309	607
	Guindy	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	16	1	23	1	..	76	139
	Adayar Extension	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	31	3	2	95	147
	Total ..	1	2	20	..	163	55	2,862	3,847	502	6,803	396	159	15,169	29,979
	Rate of deaths per 1,000 estimated population	0.001	0.002	0.02	..	0.17	0.05	2.96	3.97	0.52	7.03	0.41	0.16	15.66	30.96

STATEMENT No. VI

VITAL STATISTICS

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths and rates for principal communities in 1947 compared with 1946

Community	Population according to census of 1941	1947							1946				
		Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death rate	Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death rate	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death Rate
Europeans ...	Population for each community in Greater Madras is not available.	42	...	15	...	1	23·81	46	...	13	...	2	43·48
Anglo-Indians ...		462	...	220	...	50	108·23	527	...	241	...	49	92·98
Indian Christians		2,065	...	1,397	...	313	151·57	2,380	...	1,279	...	334	140·34
Hindus		4,054	...	25,107	...	6,721	197·36	34,625	...	22,787	...	6,374	184·09
Muslims		4,126	...	3,237	...	902	218·61	4,276	...	3,048	...	904	211·41
Others		4	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	13	...	...	...
Total	8,75,184	40,753	46·57	29,979	34·25	7,987	195·99	41,874	47·85	27,381	31·29	7,663	183·00

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. VII

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths with rates by months in 1947 compared with 1946

Months	1947						1946			
	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Date	Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death Rate	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
January	2,108	26.1	2,532	31.4	669	317.4	2,247	28.3	2,135	26.9
February	2,889	35.8	2,954	36.6	754	261.0	2,593	31.6	2,138	26.9
March	2,981	37.0	2,741	33.9	620	208.6	2,798	34.2	2,096	26.4
April	3,045	37.7	2,423	30.0	616	202.3	3,483	43.7	2,008	25.4
May	3,671	45.5	2,331	28.9	609	165.9	3,472	43.7	2,164	27.2
June	3,553	44.0	2,196	27.2	636	179.0	2,968	37.4	1,907	24.0
July	4,022	49.8	2,485	30.8	772	191.9	3,996	50.3	2,510	31.6
August	3,525	43.7	2,611	32.4	822	233.2	3,902	49.1	2,269	28.6
September	4,053	50.2	2,574	31.7	646	159.4	4,225	53.2	2,500	31.5
October	3,510	43.5	2,456	30.4	652	185.8	3,853	48.5	2,327	29.3
November	3,421	42.4	2,206	27.3	539	157.6	3,960	49.8	2,177	27.2
December	3,975	49.3	2,470	30.6	652	164.0	4,377	55.1	3,150	39.6
Total	40,753	42.08	29,979	30.96	7,987	195.99	41,874	43.91	27,381	28.71
									7,663	183.00

VITAL STATISTICS

Showing percentage of infantile deaths from principal causes in 1947

Age-periods	Small-pox		Measles		Malaria		Other Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Premature Birth, and Debility		Nervous system		Respiratory system		All other causes		Total Infantile Deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
Under seven days ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1.43	31	1.70	1,324	72.67	67	3.68	67	3.68	307	16.85	1,822	22.81
Seven days and under one month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2.66	72	6.38	721	63.92	64	5.67	103	9.13	138	12.23	1,128	14.12
One month and under six months...	2	0.07	...	...	...	...	124	4.47	352	12.69	319	11.51	212	7.65	932	33.62	831	29.98	2,772	34.71
Six months and under one year ...	3	0.13	...	...	...	...	132	5.83	472	20.84	55	2.43	121	5.34	999	44.11	483	21.32	2,265	28.36
Total ...	5	0.06	...	...	...	...	312	3.91	927	11.61	2,419	30.28	464	5.81	2,101	26.31	1,759	22.02	7,987	100.0

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. IX

Showing deaths from principal causes in 1947 and in the previous five years

Year	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs		Other Respiratory diseases		Injuries		Maternal Deaths		All other causes		Total Deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
1942	...	...	90	0.11	18	0.02	...	...	27	0.03	128	0.16	1,341	1.69	2,251	2.83	301	0.38	4,093	5.15	209	0.26	154	7.46	9,113	11.47	18,019	22.67
1943	10,001	400	0.49	13	0.016	40,005	67	0.08	90	0.11	2,345	2.90	3,521	4.36	398	0.49	7,857	9.73	276	0.34	275	9.32	14,953	18.51	30,366	37.59		
1944	...	...	16	0.02	128	0.16	10,001	82	0.10	66	0.08	2,687	3.27	3,498	4.26	290	0.35	7,166	8.73	202	0.25	178	6.83	15,318	18.66	29,705	36.19	
1945	...	...	19	0.07	192	0.23	20,002	46	0.06	95	0.11	2,963	3.55	3,003	3.60	410	0.49	6,009	7.21	313	0.39	155	5.07	13,987	16.77	27,277	32.92	
1946	...	...	1	0.001	169	0.18	...	...	45	0.05	107	0.11	2,746	2.88	3,010	3.16	405	0.42	5,878	6.16	291	0.31	149	3.56	14,565	15.27	27,381	28.71
Mean of the last 5 years	...	...	105	0.14	104	0.12	11,002	53	0.06	97	0.11	2,416	2.86	3,057	3.64	361	0.43	6,201	7.40	258	0.31	182	6.45	13,587	16.14	26,550	31.62	
1947	10,001	2	0.002	20	0.02	...	...	...	53	0.06	163	0.17	2,862	2.96	3,847	3.97	502	0.52	6,803	7.03	396	0.41	159	3.90	15,169	15.66	29,979	30.96

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. X

Showing births, deaths, infantile deaths and the principal causes of deaths in 1947 and during previous 10 years

Year	Births		Deaths		Infantile deaths under one year.		Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs		Other respiratory diseases		Injuries		Maternal deaths		All other causes			
	No. of live registered	Birth Rate	No. registered excluding Still births	Death Rate	Still Births	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate			
1937	...	30,958	42.10	25,674	34.9	1,400	6,836	220.8	...	232	0.32	196	0.27	8	0.01	78	0.11	96	0.13	2,036	2.80	2,133	2.90	1,155	1.60	6,676	9.10	170	...	289	9.30	12,605	19.5	
1938		30,985	41.30	26,282	35.0	1,321	6,881	222.1	...	36	0.05	561	0.70	8	0.01	50	0.07	119	0.16	2,183	2.90	2,308	3.10	1,301	1.70	6,088	8.10	215	...	284	9.20	13,102	20.2	
1939	...	31,665	41.34	29,808	38.92	1,402	7,651	241.62	...	2	0.003	268	0.35	...	...	43	0.06	187	0.23	2,108	2.75	3,624	4.73	1,400	1.83	7,166	9.36	254	...	245	7.74	14,511	22.42
1940	..	33,238	43.23	26,125	33.98	1,403	6,837	205.70	...	..	...	31	0.04	2	0.003	29	0.04	125	0.16	1,918	2.49	3,352	4.36	1,064	1.38	6,016	7.83	234	0.30	264	7.94	13,090	17.63
1941	..	32,770	41.91	27,710	35.44	1,237	6,847	208.94	...	...	...	5	0.006	1	0.001	30	0.04	206	0.26	2,302	2.94	3,838	4.91	572	0.73	6,523	8.34	239	0.30	285	8.69	13,709	17.53
1942	...	20,644	25.97	18,019	22.67	840	4,062	196.76	...	90	0.11	18	0.02	...	...	27	0.03	128	0.16	1,341	1.69	2,251	2.83	301	0.38	4,093	5.15	209	0.30	154	7.46	9,113	11.47
1943	...	29,498	33.51	30,366	37.59	1,071	7,295	247.30	1	0.001	400	0.49	13	0.016	4	0.005	67	0.08	90	0.11	2,345	2.90	3,521	4.36	398	0.49	7,857	9.73	276	0.30	275	9.32	14,953	18.51
1944	...	26,056	31.74	29,705	36.19	1,062	7,407	284.27	...	16	0.02	128	0.16	1	0.001	82	0.10	66	0.08	2,687	3.27	3,498	4.26	290	0.35	7,166	8.73	202	0.30	178	6.83	15,318	18.66	
1945	...	30,549	36.63	27,277	32.71	1,107	6,532	213.82	..	9	0.07	192	0.23	2	0.002	46	0.06	95	0.11	2,963	3.55	3,003	3.60	410	0.49	6,009	7.21	313	0.39	155	5.07	13,987	16.77	
1946	..	41,874	43.91	27,381	28.71	1,505	7,663	183.00	...	1	0.001	177	0.12	...	...	45	0.05	107	0.11	2,746	2.88	3,010	3.16	405	0.42	5,878	6.16	291	0.31	149	3.56	14,565	15.27
1947	..	40,753	42.08	29,979	30.96	1,408	7,987	195.99	1	0.001	2	0.002	20	0.02	...	55	0.06	163	0.17	2,862	2.96	3,847	3.97	502	0.52	6,803	7.03	396	0.41	159	3.90	15,169	15.66	

VACCINATION

STATEMENT No. I

Showing vaccinations performed during each month in 1947

H-13

Month	Primary Vaccinations					Re-Vaccinations						
	Number of persons Vaccinated			Results		Number of persons Re-vaccinated			Results			
	Males	Females	Total	Success-ful	Un-success-ful	Un-known	Males	Females	Total	Success-ful	Un-success-ful	Un-known
January	1,504	1,434	2,938	2,924	1	13	7,550	5,950	13,500	456	9,900	3,144
February	1,519	1,608	3,127	3,109	3	15	8,796	6,859	15,655	578	11,341	3,736
March	1,755	1,594	3,349	3,335	1	13	9,119	8,184	17,303	794	11,826	4,688
April	1,570	1,481	3,051	3,038	1	12	5,705	5,831	11,536	416	8,116	3,004
May	1,570	1,463	3,033	3,027	...	6	5,539	4,292	9,831	305	6,914	2,612
June	1,712	1,582	3,294	3,279	6	9	4,843	4,368	9,211	328	6,511	2,372
July	1,698	1,655	3,353	3,349	1	3	5,573	5,241	10,814	400	8,050	2,364
August	1,535	1,495	3,030	3,023	1	6	4,555	4,010	8,565	406	6,035	2,124
September	1,576	1,535	3,111	3,108	...	3	4,324	4,067	8,391	302	5,719	2,370
October	1,464	1,431	2,895	2,894	...	1	3,746	3,211	6,957	249	4,804	1,904
November	1,515	1,453	2,968	2,967	...	1	4,004	3,280	7,584	284	5,620	1,680
December	1,739	1,580	3,319	3,318	...	1	4,461	3,874	8,335	463	5,867	2,005
Total	19,157	18,311	37,468	37,371	14	83	68,215	59,467	1,27,682	4,981	90,703	31,998

APPENDIX

Division	Name of Division	Total No. of persons Vaccinated			Primary Vaccination						Re-vaccination				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known	
		Males	Females	Total	Total			Successful			Total		Result			
					Males	Females	Total	Under one year of age	One year and under 6 years	6 years and above	Total	Unknown	Successful	Total		
1	New Washermenpet	1,899	1,752	3,651	253	243	496	289	145	62	496	..	122	1,772	100.0	8.5
2	Royapuram	1,416	1,256	2,672	391	330	721	424	254	43	721	..	145	797	100.0	12.6
3	Singara Garden	2,463	1,937	4,400	601	563	1,164	726	336	102	1,164	..	294	1,516	100.0	17.1
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	3,957	4,573	8,530	761	727	1,488	1,207	261	20	1,488	..	551	1,855	100.0	10.6
5	Korukupet	2,627	2,843	5,470	664	557	1,221	946	249	26	1,221	..	281	1,961	100.0	8.5
6	Harbour	1,721	1,226	2,947	222	235	457	378	67	12	457	..	58	795	100.0	3.4
7	Muthialpet	1,893	1,929	3,822	372	358	730	577	130	23	730	..	69	784	100.0	3.0
8	Kachaleeswarar Koil	1,581	1,116	2,697	190	165	355	296	55	4	355	..	25	936	100.0	1.8
9	Ammen Koil	1,132	683	1,815	323	283	606	474	130	2	606	..	24	229	100.0	2.5
10	Kothawal Bazaar	931	742	1,673	213	235	448	378	64	6	448	..	25	232	100.0	2.5
11	Seven Wells	1,142	1,105	2,247	384	345	731	612	108	9	729	..	24	362	100.0	2.1
12	Sowcarpet	1,021	686	1,707	188	187	375	271	104	..	375	..	23	274	100.0	2.2
13	Peddu Naickenpet	1,066	1,159	2,225	507	558	1,065	792	273	..	1,065	..	26	334	100.0	3.1
14	Trevelyan Basin	1,413	1,618	3,031	368	400	768	659	98	11	768	..	56	475	100.0	3.1
15	Park Town	1,836	1,174	3,010	242	220	462	351	96	14	461	..	88	422	99.8	4.1
16	Edapalayam	1,389	933	2,322	274	266	540	449	81	10	540	..	38	512	100.0	3.0
17	Vyasarpady	4,500	2,824	7,324	649	701	1,350	1,115	228	7	1,350	..	162	2,425	100.0	4.6
18	Perambur	1,988	1,668	3,656	519	506	1,025	859	154	11	1,024	..	53	1,025	99.9	3.3
19	Choolai	2,356	2,954	5,310	644	681	1,325	1,165	152	8	1,325	..	50	1,507	100.0	2.0
20	Kosapet	1,421	1,127	2,548	446	451	897	783	110	4	897	..	104	304	100.0	8.0
21	Purasawalkam	1,937	1,889	3,826	477	412	889	694	180	15	889	..	68	677	100.0	3.0
22	Kipauk	1,320	1,433	2,753	299	302	601	426	156	19	601	..	58	325	100.0	3.2
23	Vepery	3,443	2,821	6,264	439	444	883	715	152	16	883	..	334	1,077	100.0	8.0
24	Napier Park	2,256	1,170	3,426	322	304	626	469	150	7	626	..	39	1,040	100.0	2.2
25	Chintadripet	1,994	1,654	3,648	412	411	823	589	201	33	823	..	38	285	100.0	1.5
26	Komaleeswaranpet	1,722	1,392	3,114	428	392	820	602	191	27	820	..	34	406	100.0	1.8
27	Egmore	1,261	993	2,254	232	235	467	364	97	6	467	..	39	342	100.0	2.7
28	Thousand Lights	1,480	1,489	2,969	363	424	787	656	123	8	787	..	49	788	100.0	3.6
29	Nungambakam	1,217	1,339	2,556	347	308	655	499	142	14	655	..	77	631	100.0	6.0
30	Pudupakkam	1,996	1,883	3,879	465	409	874	688	172	14	874	..	69	654	100.0	3.0
31	Tiruvateeswaranpet	1,942	2,513	4,455	508	510	1,018	866	147	5	1,018	..	88	654	100.0	3.4
32	Chepauk	2,195	1,509	3,704	367	353	720	489	224	7	720	..	130	399	100.0	5.0
33	Triplicane	1,668	1,459	3,027	369	352	721	504	212	4	720	..	85	296	99.9	4.2
34	Zam Bazaar	1,312	1,399	2,711	429	341	770	649	106	15	770	..	46	329	100.0	2.8
35	Mirshibpet	3,839	3,491	7,330	872	728	1,600	851	668	81	1,600	..	147	1,126	100.0	3.2
36	Royapettah	2,189	2,117	4,306	679	532	1,211	871	307	33	1,211	..	100	434	100.0	4.0
37	Teynampet	2,689	1,893	4,582	414	451	865	621	233	11	865	..	119	703	100.0	4.0
38	Theagaroya Nagar	2,504	2,181	4,685	422	370	792	490	281	21	792	..	194	780	100.0	6.2
39	Mylapore	1,478	1,405	2,883	327	286	613	459	140	14	613	..	66	672	100.0	4.1
40	Adyar	1,084	935	2,019	252	233	485	391	67	26	484	..	65	424	99.8	6.0
Added areas	Sembium	1,954	1,975	3,929	507	533	1,040	647	287	52	986	53	223	435	99.9	9.0
	Aynavaram	1,184	1,482	2,666	429	385	814	530	226	33	789	25	216	506	100.0	16.0
	Aminjikarai	985	855	1,840	220	223	443	301	133	9	443	3	47	279	100.0	4.2
	Kodambakam	984	860	1,844	269	294	563	298	222	39	559	..	45	42	99.8	3.6
	Old Mambalam	954	722	1,676	196	230	426	244	155	27	426	..	69	158	100.0	6.3
	Saidapet	1,771	1,688	3,459	495	471	966	670	280	16	966	..	135	299	100.0	6.1
	Guindy	790	731	1,521	191	186	377	227	141	9	377	..	55	169	100.0	6.0
	Adyar Extension	1,572	1,195	2,767	216	181	397	251	96	40	387	2	128	346	98.0	6.3
Total		87,372	77,778	1,65,150	19,157	18,311	37,468	27,812	8,584	975	37,371	83	4,981	31,998	99.9	5.2

MEDICAL RELIEF

STATEMENT No I

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary	Year in which Dispensary was opened	New Cases	Total No. of Cases treated		No. of operations performed		Remarks.
				1947	1946	1947	1946	
1	Royapuram Dispensary	1924	25143	65943	69838	728	535	
2	Washermanpet „	1913	49597	97542	95209	1021	423	
3	Vyasarpady „	1929	35419	64403	70240	374	528	Leprosy clinic attached
4	Sembium „	1946	54252	122451	92583	1330	720	
5	Perambur „	1928	34413	65990	77028	380	113	
6	Mint „	1923	44892	92197	96880	397	436	
7	Harbour „	1929	30851	69924	73021	215	210	
8	Mafuskhan „	1923	30918	64503	66787	251	103	
9	Trevelyn Basin „	1919	31248	66698	71664	18	49	
10	Baliah Naidu „	1899	36947	68923	63621	149	308	
11	Kilpauk „	1919	30970	57524	77526	127	235	
12	Kosapet „	1929	27600	46942	64688	489	599	
13	Chintadripet „	1909	34670	65355	67407	37	34	Lady M. o.
14	Egmore „	1923	15386	29724	33021	50	13	
15	Nungambakkam „	1923	29437	64574	62743	105	131	
16	Pudupakkam „	1924	24338	52253	62187	168	176	
17	Triplicane „	1918	37145	73261	75025	45	160	
18	Teynampet „	1927	25659	56337	51662	119	217	
19	Krishnampet „	1938	20870	46265	45897	87	59	
20	Mylapore „	1924	36780	76651	82289	1539	423	Lady M. o.
21	Thyagarayanagar „	1922	37250	75865	58764	287	244	Lady M. o. Shifted from Pulianthope
22	Thousand Lights Ayurvedic „	1930	32269	63322	60400	384	491	Lady M. o.
23	Mannadi Unani „	1938	19622	48038	65709	27	28	
24	Pulianthope „	1930	24401	48479	49415	47	71	Shifted from Thyagaraya nagar
25	Pudupet „	1939	20109	50820	70458	148	294	
26	Tiruvateeswaranpet Unani „	1932	36785	82981	72521	324	122	
27	Royapuram Siddha „	1945	28110	53526	59756	13	9	
28	Choolai „	1931	49531	95450	106751	67	42	
29	Otteri „	1938	35708	76118	52432	100	113	

Showing out-turn of work done in the Skin and Leprosy Clinics for the year 1947

Name of Institution	Date of Opening	Details of Anti-Leprosy Work										Skin Diseases		Yearly total attendance New & old Skin & Leprosy cases	Average monthly attendance
		New Leprosy Cases	Types		Results of Treatment						Number of injections performed	Number of new skin diseases	Number of injections performed		
			Infective	Non-Infective	No. cured	No. Improved	No. Symptom free	No. arrested	No. Otherwise wise						
Ice House Road Skin and Leprosy Clinic	2-2-1934	134	42	92	...	72	10	6	46	4,543	13,973	1,813	43,157	3,596	
Vyasarpady Leprosy Clinic	4-8-1931	132	25	107	...	48	2	9	73	3,105	1,792	...	6,116	510	
Other General Dispensaries	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	66,460	...	1,41,113	11,759
Total	...	269	67	202	...	120	12	15	122	7,648	82,225	1,813	1,90,386	15,865	

Showing number of cases admitted, died and discharged in the Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1947

	Cholera	Acute G. E. dysentery & chronic enteritis.	Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Measles.	Plague.	C. S. Meningitis.	Pneumococcal Meningitis.	T. B. Meningitis.	Pneumonia.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Secondary Syphilis.	Other diseases.	Contacts.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital on 31st December 1946	...	4	11	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	5	39
Patients admitted 1-1-1947 to 31-12-1947	29	409	125	366	96	...	17	5	6	8	16	6	15	9	56	243	1406
	1	36	5	16	7	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	78
Total No. of patients treated during the year	30	449	141	394	105	3	17	5	8	8	18	6	19	10	62	248	1523
Total number discharged	28	397	122	369	101	2	14	1	4	6	17	6	19	10	44	245	1385
Total number died	2	45	17	...	...	1	3	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	17	...	96
Mortality rate	6.6 %	10%	12.1 %	...	...	33.3%	17.6 %	80%	50.0%	25.0%	6%	...	...	...	27%	...	6.1%
Patients in the Hospital on 31st December, 1947	...	7	2	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	42

No.	Defects	Boys						Girls						Remarks			
		Entrants		Regulars		Total of entrants & regulars	Entrants		Regulars		Total of entrants & regulars						
		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective		Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage							
			1947-48	1946-47		1947-48	1946-47	1947-48		1946-47							
1	Malnutrition	1777	18.41	23.41	2045	16.30	16.92	3822	17.22	577	11.02	8.76	973	12.41	13.26	1550	11.85
2	Dirty head, body and nails	713	7.39	9.61	646	5.15	7.82	1359	6.12	84	1.60	1.29	67	0.85	0.67	151	1.15
3	Teeth and mouth	1288	13.34	13.89	1358	10.82	14.14	2646	11.92	293	5.60	5.31	527	6.72	6.95	820	6.27
4	Nose and throat	737	7.63	8.05	717	5.71	6.91	1454	6.55	199	3.80	5.26	642	8.19	10.42	841	6.43
5	Eye diseases	223	2.31	3.00	293	2.34	2.81	516	2.32	94	1.80	1.65	199	2.54	2.33	293	2.24
6	Vision	12	0.12	0.25	26	0.21	0.45	38	0.17	1	0.02	0.05	1	0.01	0.08	2	0.02
7	Ear diseases	74	0.77	0.54	76	0.61	0.77	150	0.68	42	0.80	0.70	87	1.11	1.21	129	0.99
8	Hearing	8	0.08	0.01	7	0.06	0.01	15	0.07	3	0.06	...	...	...	0.03	3	0.02
9	Speech	7	0.07	0.13	9	0.07	0.14	16	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...
10	Circulatory system	59	0.61	0.72	90	0.72	0.81	149	0.67	37	0.71	0.68	66	0.84	1.30	103	0.19
11	Tuberculosis	6	0.06	...	...	...	0.02	6	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...
12	Respiratory system	75	0.77	0.93	54	0.43	0.46	129	0.58	12	0.23	0.32	47	0.60	0.78	59	0.45
13	Abdominal organs	59	0.61	0.84	76	0.61	0.72	135	0.61	4	0.08	0.20	8	0.10	0.24	12	0.09
14	Bones and joints	440	4.56	5.17	394	3.14	2.88	834	3.76	51	0.97	0.75	93	1.19	0.84	144	1.10
15	Nervous & psychic systems	17	0.18	0.13	4	0.03	0.06	21	0.09	3	0.06	0.14	4	0.05	0.05	7	0.05
16	Infectious & contagious diseases	786	8.14	9.68	813	6.48	9.25	1599	7.20	371	7.09	8.54	691	8.81	10.42	1062	8.12
17	Other diseases and defects	302	3.13	2.52	257	2.05	2.01	559	2.52	87	1.66	0.77	153	1.95	1.48	240	1.84
18	Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Deformities	16	0.17	0.12	18	0.14	0.10	34	0.15	5	0.10	0.05	10	0.13	0.10	15	0.11

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. I

Group	No. on Roll		Average daily attendance		No. examined		No. defective		Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants }	26357	16372	21665	12576	9653	5235	4338	1613	44·94	30·81
Regulars }					12547	7841	4606	3091	36·71	39·42
Total ...	26357	16372	21665	12576	22200	13076	8944	4704	40·29	35·97

STATEMENT No. II

Group	No. treated at Schools	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries	No. referred to Government Hospitals	No. referred to Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute	No. of parents met	No. of revisits paid to schools	No. of re-examinations of children
Boys	7565	707	1359	74	6	2350	364	6435
Girls	3578	414	218	11	...	1042	161	6365
Total	11143	1121	1577	85	6	3392	525	12800

STATEMENT No. III

[illegible]

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Place	6" S. W. P. Sewer.	9" S. W. P. Sewer.	12" S. W. P. Sewer.	15" S. W. P. Sewer.	9" C. I. P. Sewer	12" C. I. P. Sewer.	15" C. I. P. Sewer.	21" C. I. P. Sewer.	Total length of sewers laid.	No. of Man holes.	Remarks.
1	Tondiarpet	area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4346 ft.	45	
2	Royapuram	"	770 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	770 "	6	
3	Perambur	"	...	1985 ft	422 ft	...	...	653 ft	...	3060 "	11	
4	Vyasarpady	"	...	1270 ft	...	...	...	386 ft	407 ft	2063 "	24	
5	Purasawalkam	"	5220 "	1273 "	...	...	...	...	...	6493 "	65	
6	Kilpauk	"	...	343 "	...	...	...	...	...	343 "	2	
7	Chetpet	"	1326 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1326 "	16	
8	Aminjikarai	"	...	...	554 ft	...	...	...	...	554 "	3	
9	Graems Road	"	300 "	973 "	...	...	...	...	...	1273 "	8	
10	Napier Park	"	200 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 "	2	
11	Ice House Road	"	1395 "	355 "	...	...	...	...	...	1750 "	14	
12	North Mylapore	"	3260 "	1360 "	...	...	470 ft	...	...	5090 "	33	
13	South Mylapore	"	1133 "	1062 "	...	...	...	...	...	2195 "	16	
14	Thyagaraya Nagar	"	6887 "	16677 "	...	2447 ft	...	...	...	26011 "	156	
											401	

Length of sewers laid during the year 1947 — 55,474 ft, or 10.51 miles.

SANITATION

STATEMENT No. II

Showing disposal of applications for licences in 1947

Serial No.	Description of Trade	No. of cases dealt with.	No. sanctioned.	No. refused.	No. pending.	Remarks.
1	Aerated water and Ice Factory	38	34	4	...	
2	Bakery, Sweetmeat Stall and Coffee Hotel	1602	1581	21	...	
3	Candles and Soap	40	39	1	...	
4	Cocoanut Fibre, Hemp & Jute	30	28	2	...	
5	Cattle-yards	1906	1680	186	40	
6	Bones, Hoofs, Hair and Wool	51	48	2	1	
7	Cart and Cycle stands	32	32	...	...
8	Dairy Produce	503	492	1	10	
9	Flour	166	164	2		
10	Gilding and Condiments	72	70	2	...	
11	Hack stables	30	28	2	...	
12	Dyeing	123	123		...	
13	Onions and Garlic	232	278	4	...	
14	Oil and Oil Mills	760	746	14	...	
15	Lodging Houses	97	97	...		
16	Markets	43	38	2	3	
17	Meat	201	181	20	...	
18	Spirits, Turpentine, Chemicals and Rosin	762	751	11	...	
19	Laundries	505	497	8	...	
20	Fish and Fins	90	82	8	...	
21	Skin, Hides and Leather	553	524	29	...	
22	Paddy Boiling	10	9	1	...	
23	Sugar	...	...	...	...
24	Catgut, Offal and Tallow	15	14	1	...	
25	Snuff	303	280	23	...	
26	Cotton	190	178	12	...	
27	Eating Houses	3103	2996	112	...	
28	Swine	...	...	...	...
29	Lime kilns	70	63	2	...	
30	Beedy Manufacturing	705	654	51	...	
31	Manufacturing Cigars and Cigarettes or Storing Tobacco	695	689	6	...	
32	Camphor Storing and Boiling	61	60	1	...	
33	Shaving Saloon	2115	2101	14	...	
34	Husking of Paddy	45	45	...	...
35	Groundnut Storage	440	440	...	...
36	Grain Storage	901	891	10	...	
37	Gold Refining	6	6	...	...
38	Poultry	23	23	...	...
	Total	16573	15967	552	54	

Number	Description	Number of samples examined	Remarks
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examination	1,145	
2	Partial bacteriological and chemical examination	311	
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system	39	
4	Identification of algae	42	
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of PH	28	
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of free chlorine, interfering substances, etc.	14,600	
7	Examination for the presence of H ₂ S in filtered water samples	3,780	
		19,945	

Month	No. of sam- ples of water tested for free chlorine and for interfering substances	Quantity of water filtered in million gallons per day			Dose of chlorine in p. p. m.			Lbs. of liquid chlorine used per month	Cost of chlorine per lb	Total cost of chlorine	Average No. of beds per day
		Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean				
January	1240	26.66	23.00	24.07	1.21	1.03	1.09	7082.00	Rs. a. p. 0—9—6	Rs. a. p. 4204 15 0	10
February	1120	24.66	23.66	23.87	1.09	1.01	1.05	7049.00	”	4185 5 6	10
March	1240	25.66	24.00	24.87	1.08	0.99	1.03	7979.00	”	4737 8 6	11
April	1200	25.66	24.56	25.35	1.09	1.00	1.03	8929.00	”	5301 9 6	11
May	1240	25.66	15.00	24.53	1.15	1.00	1.02	10377.00	”	6161 5 6	10
June	1200	28.66	22.66	24.20	1.19	1.03	1.12	10324.00	”	6129 14 0	10
July	1240	25.82	24.00	25.03	1.12	1.03	1.08	10638.00	”	6316 5 0	11
August	1240	27.00	24.00	25.26	1.13	0.90	1.06	10631.00	”	6312 2 6	11
September	1200	25.66	23.16	24.56	1.15	1.02	1.09	10230.00	”	6074 5 0	10
October	1240	25.82	23.32	24.41	1.14	1.04	1.10	10607.00	”	6297 14 6	10
November	1200	25.00	23.16	23.96	1.15	1.06	1.11	10172.00	”	6039 10 0	11
December	1240	25.32	22.32	23.72	1.16	1.07	1.10	10436.00	”	6196 6 0	11
Average	1217	25.97	22.74	24.49	1.14	1.01	1.07	9538.00		5663 1 9	10

* Due to break down of 36" valve in the shaft

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. III

Showing average lake level and oxidisable organic matter
(Tidy's figure) for raw water from
the Kilpauk end of the conduit

Month		Average Lake Level (in feet)	Oxidisable organic matter (Tidy's figure) for the raw water collected at Kilpauk end of the conduit
January	47	45·70	0·119 part per 100,000
February	„	45·60	0·122 „
March	„	44·50	0·143 „
April	„	42·80	0·162 „
May	„	41·20	0·162 „
June	„	40·70	0·142 „
July	„	39·00	0·150 „
August	„	37·80	0·177 „
September	„	36·90	0·188 „
October	„	41·40	0·192 „
November	„	41·30	0·183 „
December	„	40·80	0·178 „

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. IV

Showing results of bacteriological examination of Red Hills Lake water

Month	No. of samples	Lactose fermenters present in							
		-60 c. c.	+60 c. c.	+20 c. c.	+10 c. c.	+5 c. c.	+1.0 c. c.	+0.1 c. c.	Remarks.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	5	Nil	Nil	40%	Nil	20%	40%	Nil	
July	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	80%	20%	Nil	
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	
October	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	
November	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	30%	60%	10%	Nil	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite	Dissolved Oxygen	Total solids	Hardness		Total Hardness	Alkalinity to		Total Alkalinity	Chloride	Sulphate	Calcium	Magnesium
										Temporary	Permanent		Phenolph-thalein	Methyl Orange					
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	5	Nil	0.001	0.027	0.127	Nil	Nil	5.81 cc per litre	12.0	1.0	4.0	5.0	Nil	5.64	5.64	2.3	2.0	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	5	Nil	Trace	0.027	0.140	Nil	Nil	12.95 cc per litre	22.2	6.5	3.5	10	0.22	10.10	10.10	3.6	1.7	0.38	0.37
July	5	Nil	Trace	0.036	0.179	Nil	Nil	29.31 c.c. per litre	22.0	2.5	6.0	8.5	0.58	10.42	10.42	4.0	2.01	...	0.51
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	5	Nil	0.018	0.018	0.196	Nil	Nil	5.8 cc per litre	25.0	2.5	4.0	6.5	0.44	9.2	9.2	4.3	...	...	...
October	5	Nil	Trace	0.040	0.218	Nil	Nil	7.7 cc per litre	22.0	4.0	3.0	7.0	0.32	8.92	8.92	3.7	1.8	0.2	0.5
November	5	Nil	Trace	0.046	0.176	Nil	Nil	11.3 cc per litre	23.0	5.0	1.5	6.5	Nil	9.56	9.56	4.1	1.9	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Raw water, Kilpauk end of the Conduit			Chlorinated Raw water (prior to filtration)			Chlorinated filtered water			Test—Tap, K. P. S.																						
Month	Lactose fermenters in						Lactose fermenters in						Lactose fermenters in																		
	No. of Samples						No. of Samples						No. of Samples																		
	- 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.	- 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.	- 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.													
January	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	20	95.5%	5.0%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	32	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5.0 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.	
February	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	28	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	41.7%	Nil	50.0%	8.3%	Nil	20	95%	5.0%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	90.9%	9.1%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	4.0%	20.0%	28%	20.0%	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	92%	8.0%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	13.6%	9.2%	13.6%	13.6%	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	20%	12.0%	60.0%	8.0%	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	20%	10.0%	25.0%	30.0%	Nil	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	95%	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.0%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	Nil	4.8%	33.4%	19.0%	21	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	23	95.3%	4.7%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	5.0%	Nil	Nil	40.0%	5.0%	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	5.0%	27.0%	18.0%	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	20.0%	70%	10%	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

H-16a

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1947	Raw water, Kilpauk end of the conduit										Chlorinated Raw Water										Chlorinated Filtered Water										Test-Tap: K. P. S.									
	Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuninoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuninoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuninoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuninoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen											
January	...	19	Nil	0.003	0.025	0.119	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Nil	0.003	0.012	0.078	Trace	Nil	21	Nil	0.003	0.012	0.071	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen			
February	...	20	Nil	Nil	0.024	0.122	Nil	Nil	...	...	Nil	0.018	0.084	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	Nil	0.016	0.083	Trace	Nil	21	Nil	Nil	0.016	0.083	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen								
March	...	25	Nil	0.003	0.028	0.143	Nil	Nil	...	...	0.003	0.020	0.095	Trace	Nil	25	Nil	0.003	0.020	0.095	Trace	Nil	25	Nil	0.003	0.020	0.095	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen								
April	...	20	Nil	Nil	0.038	0.162	Nil	Nil	12	Nil	Nil	0.038	0.162	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	0.024	0.102	Trace	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	0.018	0.103	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
May	...	26	Nil	0.002	0.030	0.162	Nil	Nil	26	Nil	0.002	0.019	0.094	Trace	Nil	26	Nil	0.003	0.020	0.088	Trace	Nil	26	Nil	0.003	0.020	0.088	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
June	...	22	Nil	Nil	0.027	0.142	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	Trace	0.019	0.091	Trace	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	0.018	0.091	Trace	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	0.018	0.091	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
July	...	25	Nil	Trace	0.029	0.150	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.002	0.024	0.101	Trace	Nil	25	Nil	Trace	0.022	0.099	Trace	Nil	25	Nil	Trace	0.022	0.099	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
August	...	21	Nil	Trace	0.034	0.177	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	0.002	0.025	0.136	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	0.002	0.025	0.141	Trace	Nil	21	Nil	0.002	0.025	0.141	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
September	...	23	Nil	Nil	0.024	0.188	Nil	Nil	23	Nil	Nil	0.019	0.141	Nil	Nil	23	Nil	Nil	0.017	0.133	Nil	Nil	23	Nil	Nil	0.017	0.133	Nil	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
October	...	20	Nil	Trace	0.032	0.192	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	0.027	0.139	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	0.024	0.138	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	0.024	0.138	Nil	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
November	...	21	Nil	Nil	0.053	0.183	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	Trace	0.041	0.136	Trace	Nil	21	Nil	Trace	0.037	0.140	Trace	Nil	21	Nil	Nil	0.037	0.140	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										
December	...	20	Nil	Nil	0.044	0.178	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Trace	0.037	0.132	Trace	Nil	20	Nil	Trace	0.032	0.134	Trace	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	0.032	0.134	Trace	Nil	Nitrous Nitrogen										

1947	Distribution system of the city							Distribution system of Saidapet							Distribution system of Sembium															
Months	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in														
		—60 c.c	+ 60 c.c	+ 20 c.c	+ 10 c.c	+ 5 c.c	+ 1.0 c.c		+ 0.1 c.c	—60 c.c	+ 60 c.c	+ 20 c.c	+ 10 c.c	+ 5 c.c		+ 1.0 c.c	+ 0.1 c.c	—60 c.c	+ 60 c.c	+ 20 c.c	+ 10 c.c	+ 5 c.c	+ 1.0 c.c	+ 0.1 c.c						
January	10	70%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	10	62.5%	25%	Nil	12.5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60%	20%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	10	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40%	18%	22%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	10	60%	40%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	33.3%	16.7%	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	10	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	10	80%	10%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil.	Nil	40%	50%	10%	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	10	60%	30%	40%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WATER ANALYSIS Showing important chemical results of the City, Saidapet & Sembium distribution systems STATEMENT No. IX
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1947	Distribution system of the city							No. of Samples	Distribution system of Saidapet						No. of Samples	Distribution system of Sembium												
	Months	Ammonia-cal Nitrogen	Albumin-oid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	Smell		Ammonia-cal Nitrogen	Albumin-oid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	Smell		Ammonia-cal Nitrogen	Albumin-oid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites								
	January	Trace	0·014	0·069	Trace	Nil	...	...	0·002	0·003	0·038	Present	Nil	...	...	...	0·035	Trace	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	February	0·002	0·026	0·078	Trace	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	March	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·002	0·003	0·038	Present	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·035	Trace	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	May	0·002	0·019	0·105	Trace	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	June	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Trace	0·030	Nil	0·030	Present	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	July	Trace	0·021	0·098	Nil	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·048	Trace	Nil	Nil	0·004	0·048	Trace	Nil	Nil	0·004	0·048	Nil
	August	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Trace	0·038	Trace	0·038	Present	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	September	Nil	0·019	0·130	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·079	Trace	Nil	Trace	0·006	0·079	Trace	Nil	Nil	0·006	0·079	Nil
	November	Nil	0·026	0·092	Trace	Nil	Nil	Trace	0·032	Trace	0·032	Present	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	December	Nil	0·022	0·130	Trace	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1947	Raw Water from Infiltration Gallery Well in Saidapet		Raw Water from Infiltration Gallery Well in Sembium						
	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						No. of Samples	
		—60 c.c. +	60 c.c. +	20 c.c. +	10 c.c. +	5 c.c. +	1.0 c.c. +		
Month									
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March.	3	Nil	10%	90%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nil
May.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June.	3	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
July.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3	Nil
Aug.	2	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3	Nil
Nov.	2	Nil	Nil	80%	20%	Nil	Nil	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Showing important chemical results of raw water from the infiltration gallery wells in Saidapet and Sembium
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1947	Infiltration gallery well in Saidapet (Raw water)							Infiltration gallery well in Sembium (Raw water)						
Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	3	Nil	0.002	0.008	0.039	Intense	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nil	Nil	0.004	0.027	Trace	Nil
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	3	Nil	Trace	0.005	0.028	Present	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nil	Nil	0.004	0.048	Trace	Nil
August	3	Nil	Trace	Nil	0.026	Present	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nil	Trace	0.003	0.065	Nil	Nil
November	2	Nil	Trace	Trace	0.030	Present	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Nature of Samples	1947			1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Number of samples analysed	Number of adulterated samples	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples
Milk	1,840	1,186	64.5	365	27.1	380	46.8	456	45.0	1,078	56.5	1,227	64.6
Butter	223	42	18.8	123	21.9	189	31.2	158	34.8	150	20.0	164	22.0
Ghee	459	24	5.2	520	28.3	703	24.3	658	13.2	451	13.7	464	6.7
Gingelly Oil	374	31	8.3	420	4.8	437	2.1	495	6.4	235	6.4	285	9.1
Groundnut Oil	40	2	5.0	98	16.3	116	...	87	6.9	31	6.5	33	18.2
Cocoanut Oil	113	2	1.8	43	4.7	42	...	14	...	33	21.2	347	31.1
Coffee Powder	114	5	4.4	129	39.9	83	19.3	69	11.6	53	5.7	79	...
Tea	33	...	...	45	...	30	...	21	...	5	...	21	...
Ghee Substitutes	6	3	50.0	9	44.4	61	36.1	67	34.3	52	64.3	23	47.8
Other Articles	27	5	19.2	3	...	19	63.2	13	38.5	9	66.7	22	54.5
Total ...	3,229	1,300	40.3	1,755	20.7	2,060	22.7	2,038	20.7	2,097	36.3	2,665	38.4

Nature of samples	Adulterated samples among the samples analysed in 1947						Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1947				Total number of adulterated samples dealt with during 1947						Total fines imposed in 1947	Average fine per conviction in 1947	Number of convictions in 1946	Total fines imposed in 1946	Average fine per conviction in 1946
	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Sec. 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14, but acquitted, with- drawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1947	Number of samples	Number of convictions	No. Seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14, but acquitted, with- drawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1947	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14, but acquitted, with- drawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1947						
Milk	1186	800	...	27	359	211	197	...	4	10	1397	997	...	31	369	41,318	41	663	30,411	46	
Butter	42	29	...	1	12	5	5	...	...	...	47	34	...	1	12	1,900	56	23	1,295	56
Ghee	24	19	1	...	4	12	12	...	...	...	36	31	1	...	4	2,574	83	16	1,104	69
Gingelly Oil	31	24	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	33	26	...	...	7	1,465	56	30	1,525	51
Groundnut Oil	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	110	55	3	130	43
Cocoanut Oil	2	2	...	...	...	65	56	...	7	2	67	58	...	7	2	3,161	55	43	2,325	54
Coffee Powder	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	40	20
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee Substitutes	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	60	60	...	...	...
Other Articles	5	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	2	1	135	45	3	150	50
Total	1300	879	3	31	387	296	273	...	11	12	1596	1152	3	42	399	50,723	44	783	36,980	47	

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. I

Showing cases of labour which came under the observation
of the Child Welfare Scheme in 1947

No.	Centre		How conducted					Caste		Remarks	
			By Nurses of C.W.S.	Taken to Hospital	Taken over after Barber women conducted	Maternity ward	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Twins	Still birth
1	Royapuram	...	646	47	78	...	771	169	602	4	28
2	Washermanpet	...	1369	144	72	...	1585	348	1237	12	45
3	Muthialpet	...	803	82	61	...	946	338	608	7	14
4	George Town	...	382	108	3	663	1156	116	1040	5	20
5	Trevelyan Basin	...	685	87	42	401	1215	6	1209	7	36
6	Park Town	...	370	32	25	...	427	...	427	5	8
7	Purasawakam	...	617	71	82	340	1110	56	1054	4	23
8	Sembium	...	376	108	40	294	818	78	740	10	23
9	North Perambur	...	357	43	73	306	779	110	669	7	31
10	Pulianthope	...	698	29	68	263	1058	358	700	4	45
11	Choolai	...	686	63	23	339	1111	23	1088	4	18
12	Periamet	...	349	31	15	232	627	61	566	6	17
13	Chetpet	...	181	25	17	161	384	6	378	6	17
14	Kilpauk	...	108	18	11	177	314	21	293	2	13
15	Egmore	...	672	49	70	...	791	121	670	5	22
16	Triplicane	...	863	65	71	404	1403	603	800	14	23
17	Mirsahibpet	...	728	14	27	...	769	338	431	3	13
18	Mylapore	...	603	26	18	...	647	70	577	6	17
19	Royapettah	...	639	25	93	...	757	109	648	5	24
20	Mandavalli	...	405	18	14	...	437	12	425	1	9
21	Saidapet	...	135	47	15	470	667	32	635	7	25
22	Tondiarpet	...	42	9	17	115	183	4	179	2	8
23	Kothwal Bazaar	...	81	7	1	...	89	31	58	...	4
24	Adyar	...	180	4	7	28	219	5	214	2	9
25	Choolai Maternity Home	...	140	9	...	...	149	1	148	1	2
			12115	1161	943	4193	18412	3016	15396	129	494

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. II

Showing the number of visits paid by the staff of Child
Welfare Scheme in 1947

Serial No.	Centre	Visits paid by			Total
		Midwives	Health Visitors	Lady Doctors	
1	Royapuram ...	7944	7800	1204	16948
2	Washermanpet ...	15450	11242	1322	28014
3	Muthialpet ...	10614	9606	947	21167
4	George Town ...	13851	12098	1254	27203
5	Trevelyan Basin ...	11404	10478	1112	22994
6	Park Town ...	4655	8218	1020	13893
7	Purasawalkam ...	15241	10044	1274	26559
8	Sembium ...	5373	7468	1255	14096
9	North Perambur ...	5832	11719	1120	18671
10	Pulianthope ...	10716	9775	1152	21643
11	Choolai ...	11419	8781	1193	21393
12	Periamet ...	6874	9318	1031	17223
13	Chetpet ...	3657	6030	1083	10770
14	Kilpauk ...	3450	4901	1198	9549
15	Egmore ...	7571	8071	1203	16845
16	Triplicane ...	13092	11582	1097	25771
17	Mirsahibpet ...	8642	10386	1145	20173
18	Mylapore ...	7010	9923	1227	18160
19	Royapettah ...	7926	6289	1234	15449
20	Mandavalli ...	5171	5482	1169	11822
21	Saidapet ...	5441	4064	1066	10571
22	Tondiarpet ...	1780	1359	444	3583
23	Kothwal Bazaar ...	855	1178	163	2196
24	Adyar ...	5896	929	140	6965
25	Maternity Home, Choolai ...	...	190	169	359
		189864	186931	25222	402017

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. III

Showing the number of pre-natal cases registered and number of booked cases conducted

No.	Centre	No. of Ante-Natal Cases registered by Health Visitors	No. of booked cases which attended the Ante-Natal Clinic	Cases not confined
1	Royapuram	1304	1214	132
2	Washermanpet	2121	1971	165
3	Muthialpet	1714	1663	493
4	George Town	1796	1482	248
5	Trevelyan Basin	1872	1786	254
6	Park Town	637	614	74
7	Purasawalkam	1696	1633	173
8	Sembium	1050	917	116
9	North Perambur	1121	979	140
10	Pulianthope	1414	1255	103
11	Choolai	1302	1283	128
12	Periamet	909	801	108
13	Chetpet	583	550	135
14	Kilpauk	415	402	58
15	Egmore	1339	1177	175
16	Triplicane	2216	1989	141
17	Mirsahibpet	1112	1112	53
18	Mylapore	1007	1003	96
19	Royapettah	1005	1001	95
20	Mandavalli	573	572	29
21	Saidapet	1080	998	139
22	Tondiarpet	421	291	102
23	Kothwal Bazaar	292	185	105
24	Adyar	369	335	53
25	Maternity Home, Choolai	313	312	158
		27661	25524	3473

Showing pre-natal cases registered and diseases and ailments of pregnancy diagnosed and patients advised treatment in 1947

Serial No.	Centres.	Constipation	Anaemia	Albuminuria	Bronchitis	Stomatitis	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	V. D. H.	Gastritis	General Anasarca	Influenza	A. P. H.	Malaria	Dyspepsia	Eclampsia	Scanty Urine	Ulcerated Vulva	Asthma	Skin Affection	Neuritis	Debility	Jaundice	Giddiness	Breast Abscess	Morning Sickness	Heart Burn	Normal	Lencorrhoea	Ear and Eye disease	Rheumatism	Other Diseases.	Total
1	Royapuram	270	319	94	82	50	18	19	7	2	13	15	...	...	...	...	108	7	2	11	78	39	1	5	3	2	5	29	2	...	31	1214
2	Washermanpet	158	363	94	20	132	42	11	5	10	...	69	2	18	48	...	117	...	8	10	14	69	2	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	109	1971
3	Muhialpet	370	27	140	40	24	44	30	...	24	22	52	...	18	14	21	32	...	15	25	...	...	...	...	20	15	350	...	...	...	365	1663
4	George Town	319	79	29	...	139	29	25	...	...	101	82	...	37	49	...	27	...	...	...	...	18	...	24	...	...	425	...	...	...	99	1482
5	Trevelyan Basin	416	235	70	...	184	27	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	16	...	138	...	...	13	82	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	92	1786
6	Park Town	102	26	...	41	2	3	40	6	7	1	16	...	3	...	...	59	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	196	...	...	...	93	614
7	Purasawalkam	307	42	24	93	109	31	53	...	23	...	59	...	...	39	...	139	...	...	1	...	125	13	...	...	...	419	...	144	...	111	1633
8	Sembium	175	19	26	49	45	6	7	...	1	18	13	...	...	19	...	98	...	1	...	...	28	...	11	...	9	220	2	...	...	170	917
9	North Perambur	163	63	8	35	69	20	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	33	...	36	...	3	38	15	4	...	1	...	...	389	19	...	...	129	979
10	Pulianthope	344	12	18	16	55	30	3	1	...	8	5	1	...	337	...	192	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	4	10	165	...	...	...	10	1255
11	Choolai	362	73	40	39	56	36	32	3	...	29	19	...	14	24	...	77	6	1	1	...	62	...	...	...	2	328	...	20	...	30	1282
12	Periamet	79	...	32	55	28	13	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	58	1	1	1	...	49	...	14	24	...	219	4	...	...	205	801
13	Chetpet	145	10	...	17	15	9	4	1	2	1	2	38	2	142	...	4	158	550
14	Kilpauk	75	37	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	115	...	...	...	107	402
15	Egmore	301	37	7	39	83	...	14	12	379	...	54	5	34	23	...	19	204	1177
16	Triplicane	125	237	11	107	58	31	36	10	...	2	84	...	...	242	15	21	...	1	21	...	226	...	2	...	...	385	6	...	...	333	1989
17	Mirsahibpet	121	82	27	48	152	13	7	...	5	32	7	...	...	46	...	168	...	2	12	...	69	...	6	2	...	118	1	...	...	194	1112
18	Mylapore	155	60	...	36	59	27	13	...	2	6	5	...	...	32	...	18	...	6	16	...	55	...	2	...	...	382	4	...	...	125	1003
19	Royapettah	106	42	...	27	55	12	3	...	...	22	3	...	...	37	...	187	1	...	5	...	100	...	...	...	...	217	5	...	...	179	1001
20	Mandavalli	69	62	3	9	27	3	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	22	...	80	1	1	13	3	32	...	...	1	2	151	...	...	...	73	572
21	Saidapet	93	72	32	5	...	12	13	6	...	...	59	...	...	1	...	59	...	...	15	...	106	...	...	3	...	415	...	...	...	104	998
22	Tondiarpet	64	17	11	3	10	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	65	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	9	291
23	Kothwal Bazaar	64	30	15	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	185
24	Adyar	35	58	...	1	15	3	1	...	...	9	3	...	...	6	...	26	...	...	6	1	19	...	1	...	3	104	...	...	...	44	335
25	Maternity Home, Choolai.	37	3	3	23	9	9	8	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	60	312
		4458	2005	685	785	1419	423	344	41	180	269	538	3	99	1409	36	1830	16	44	209	205	1149	44	87	40	47	26	6287	47	23	44	2830	25524

Showing maternal morbidity (Puerperal) in 1947

No.	Centre	Anaemia	Dysentery	Influenza	Retained Placenta	Adherent Placenta	Eclampsia	Ulcerated Vulva	Asthma	Diarrhoea	Jaundice	Gastritis	Constipation	Breast Abscess	P. P. H.	A. P. H.	Skin Disease	Stomatitis	Hyper Pyrexia	After pains	Debility	Perineum Tear	Oedema	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Retention of Urine	Sepsis	Retained membrane	Veneral	Other Diseases	Total				
1	Royapuram	40	18	4	2	1	1	6	2	10	3	24	60	2	2	2	7	16	8	18	22	9	5	2	...	...	...	2	35	341		
2	Washermanpet	111	6	10	1	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	14	6	9	...	8	9	10	9	22	14	2	3	...	...	...	...	13	283	
3	Muthialpet	10	20	26	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	42	30	2	...	...	...	12	...	5	14	...	...	16	4	2	...	...	15	250	
4	George Town	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
5	Trevelyan Basin	67	8	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	50	...	1	...	10	17	...	21	19	30	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	292
6	Park Town	20	2	8	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	18	30	2	...	...	...	5	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
7	Purasawalkam	39	22	31	1	...	...	15	13	28	14	27	49	2	2	3	18	25	...	24	31	10	21	4	9	17	...	1	...	54	534		
8	Sembium	73	21	56	...	...	...	3	4	33	8	10	79	5	1	1	10	31	...	41	35	11	14	...	...	30	3	1	...	...	547
9	North Perambur	61	24	21	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	163	1	...	...	13	65	...	20	9	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	509
10	Pulianthope	15	7	17	...	...	...	6	2	5	...	3	48	2	2	1	...	19	...	42	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	215
11	Choolai	20	13	15	...	...	...	2	11	12	1	21	17	2	10	1	16	...	...	10	20	20	8	9	1	4	...	2	...	74	352
12	Periamet	19	9	56	...	...	...	4	1	17	2	6	39	3	2	2	23	22	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	2	300
13	Chetpet	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	10	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	47
14	Kilpauk	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	1	...	19	...	11	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	80
15	Egmore	44	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	10	...	84	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
16	Triplicane	57	14	42	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	65	8	4	2	1	18	32	5	43	47	28	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	409
17	Mirshahibpet	63	13	47	...	...	...	...	3	18	...	7	39	2	...	...	13	30	...	12	29	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	365
18	Mylapore	11	9	8	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	7	...	...	...	2	8	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	87
19	Royapettah	56	12	77	...	...	...	...	3	21	...	...	42	1	...	1	14	58	...	...	45	8	4	1	...	27	...	...	...	31	442
20	Mandavalli	11	4	21	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	21	20	...	...	...	4	18	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	166	
21	Saidapet	1	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	128
22	Tondiarpet	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
23	Kothwal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Adyar	12	5	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	7	2	...	...	9	6	2	...	3	6	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	95
25	Maternity Home, Choolai.	...	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	18	...	1	1	3	3	15	9	12	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	20	113	
		751	199	131	30	333	234	566	15	10	40	81	63	219	28	274	785	38	42	12	179	425	23	396	345	263	91	34	26	108	13	9	3	374	6140

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. VI-A

Deaths among cases under the treatment of Child Welfare Scheme and others

No.	Centre	Deaths among cases brought under the care of Child Welfare Scheme but not under treatment			Deaths among cases brought under care of Child Welfare Scheme and under treatment of Child Welfare Scheme
		Under Private Doctor	Under Vidian's treatment	In Hospital	
1	Royapuram ...	...	...	1	...
2	Washermanpet ...	1	...	3	...
3	Muthialpet ...	...	...	1	1
4	George Town ...	1	...	1	...
5	Trevelyan Basin ...	...	...	3	...
6	Park Town ...	...	...	...	...
7	Purasawalkam ...	...	...	2	...
8	Sembium ...	...	...	...	1
9	North Perambur ...	..	...	...	...
10	Pulianthope ...	...	...	5	...
11	Choolai ...	...	...	1	...
12	Periamet ...	...	1	...	1
13	Chetpet ...	...	...	1	1
14	Kilpauk ...	...	...	...	...
15	Egmore ...	...	...	2	...
16	Triplicane ...	...	...	1	1
17	Mirsahibpet ...	...	...	1	...
18	Mylapore ...	...	...	1	...
19	Royapettah ...	...	...	...	...
20	Mandavalli ...	...	...	...	...
21	Saidapet ...	...	...	1	...
22	Tondiarpet ...	...	...	1	...
23	Kothwal Bazaar ...	...	...	1	...
24	Adyar ...	...	...	1	...
25	Maternity Home, Choolai. ...	...	...	1	...
		2	1	28	5

Total (2 + 1 + 28 + 5) = 36.

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. VI-B

Showing the causes of death among cases brought to the notice of
Child Welfare Scheme (vide Statement No. VI-A)

No.	Centre.	Toxaemia of Pregnancy.	Shock due to Anaemia.	Pneumonia.	P. P. H.	A. P. H.	Eclampsia	Cardiac Failure.	Forceps contracted Pelvis.	Post operation Shock.	Retained Placenta.	Adherent Placenta.	Sepsis.	Advanced Anaemia.	Total.
1	Royapuram	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Washermanpet	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	Muthialpet	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	George Town	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
5	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Purusawalkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
8	Sembium	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	North Perambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Pulianthope	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	5
11	Choolai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Periamet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
13	Chetpet	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
16	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
17	Mirsahibpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
18	Mylapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
19	Roypettah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mandavalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Saidapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
22	Tondiarpet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	Kothwal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	Adyar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Maternity Home Choolai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		1	1	3	2	2	7	5	1	3	1	3	5	2	36

History of infants born in the year 1946 and kept under observation for a period of one year after birth

No.	Centre	Total Infants born in 1946	Number of Still- births in 1946	Died within										Total Deaths excluding Still-born	Left city or otherwise not traceable	Number of living Children traceable when one year		
				1 to 7 days		8 days to 1 month		2 to 3 months 4 to 6 months				7 to 9 months					10 to 12 months	
				Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable					
1	Royapuram	743	22	12	...	2	1	8	17	...	17	2	15	...	71	4	646	
2	Washermanpet	1721	41	46	...	5	6	15	25	27	25	16	16	83	120	83	1477	
3	Muthialpet	1331	48	5	9	26	5	15	16	5	8	5	6	40	76	40	1167	
4	George Town	1159	23	26	19	7	9	7	15	3	11	3	10	23	76	58	1002	
5	Trevelyan Basin	1476	39	38	15	10	4	14	37	12	25	9	11	7	135	57	1245	
6	Park Town	443	6	13	...	3	...	4	12	...	6	...	7	...	45	...	392	
7	Purasawalkam	1254	21	30	1	8	3	3	13	9	16	14	12	24	82	58	1093	
8	Sembium	362	8	6	2	1	9	...	1	9	1	12	1	49	10	84	260	
9	North Perambur	1042	38	34	15	2	...	9	14	...	21	1	13	...	93	16	895	
10	Pulianthope	1268	51	38	7	16	3	15	16	1	24	13	22	12	131	39	1047	
11	Choolai	1371	26	23	4	5	2	12	15	4	13	12	14	3	82	25	1238	
12	Periamet	652	18	18	1	9	1	15	7	11	15	5	4	69	68	91	475	
13	Chetpat	433	7	9	5	4	...	7	10	5	5	11	6	6	41	27	358	
14	Kilpaek	316	9	4	...	...	...	5	7	...	5	3	1	...	22	4	281
15	Egmore	816	17	19	1	2	2	5	9	7	9	7	23	15	67	33	699	
16	Triplicane	1574	42	40	1	13	5	21	28	10	16	15	13	10	131	43	1358	
17	Mirshahibpet	859	29	21	13	4	4	1	5	...	4	...	13	...	48	18	764	
18	Mylapore	630	21	5	...	3	...	6	4	...	6	1	7	1	31	2	576	
19	Royapettah	736	19	22	7	4	4	5	14	7	15	23	9	31	69	73	575	
20	Mandavalli	376	13	6	1	2	...	5	8	...	6	1	8	3	35	5	323	
21	Saidapet	253	13	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	7	5	6	13	21	206	
22	Tondiarpet	207	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	190
23	Kothwal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Adyar	125	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	116
25	Maternity Home, Choolai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		19147	521	417	106	128	59	173	281	111	239	162	221	297	1459	784	16383	

Showing the causes of death among infants born in 1946 and kept under observation during 1st year of life

No.	Centre	Total number born in 1946	Still Born	Died within ten days	Diarrhoea	Fever	Skin affection	Chicken pox	Convulsions	Dysentery	Debility	Constipation	Rickets	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Indigestion	Bronchitis	Drugged with native medicine	Jaundice	Abscess	Measles	Scurvy	Infantile paralysis	Swelling	Scorpion Sting	Causes Unknown	Total deaths exclud- ing still births	Left the city or otherwise not tra- ceable	No. of living child- ren when one year old
1	Royapuram	743	22	12	34	18	6	1	5	4	15	2	3	10	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	71	1	71	4	646	
2	Washermanpet.	1721	41	46	8	13	1	3	3	6	4	6	3	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	120	2	120	83	1477	
3	Muthialpet	1331	48	5	20	20	3	1	3	3	4	10	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	76	2	76	40	1167	
4	George Town	1159	23	26	12	10	3	1	11	3	2	6	1	2	4	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	76	2	76	58	1002	
5	Trevelyan Basin	1476	39	38	11	21	2	1	11	5	5	7	3	14	1	2	8	5	2	2	2	3	2	135	2	135	57	1245	
6	Park Town	443	6	13	7	4	1	2	10	8	3	2	2	1	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	45	2	45	...	392	
7	Purasawalkam	1254	21	30	9	15	1	2	7	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	82	2	82	58	1093	
8	Sembiam	362	8	6	3	1	1	2	3	3	7	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	10	84	260	
9	North Perambur	1042	38	34	23	19	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	93	2	93	16	895	
10	Pulianthope	1268	51	38	29	30	3	2	2	5	1	1	3	11	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	131	2	131	39	1047	
11	Choolai	1371	26	23	10	30	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	82	2	82	25	1238	
12	Periamet	652	18	22	12	20	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	68	2	68	91	475	
13	Chetpat	433	7	10	1	17	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	41	2	41	27	358	
14	Kilpauk	316	9	4	...	7	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	22	4	281
15	Egmore	816	17	19	...	18	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	2	67	33	699
16	Triphicane	1574	42	40	28	31	6	2	2	4	5	1	1	5	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	131	2	131	43	1358		
17	Mirshahibpet	859	29	21	11	11	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	48	18	764
18	Mylapore	630	21	5	5	8	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	31	2	31	2	576		
19	Royapetah	736	19	22	10	22	2	2	1	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3	69	73	575
20	Mandavalli	376	13	6	10	11	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	35	5	323	
21	Saidapet	253	13	1	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	13	21	206	
22	Tondiarpet	207	8	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	190	
23	Kothwal Bazaar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Adyar	125	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	1	...	
25	Maternity Home, Choolai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
		19147	521	422	226	334	33	13	57	65	55	29	15	84	18	2	39	7	2	13	10	1	1	3	1	29	1459	784	16383

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. 1X

Showing the total number of priority milk consumers
from 1st January to 31st December 1947

No.	Centre	No. of Expectant Mothers	No. of Nursing mothers	No. of Infants	No. of Toddlers	Total
1	Royapuram ...	286	...	1,959	...	2,245
2	Washermanpet ...	923	1,247	1,881	2,816	6,867
3	Muthialpet ...	143	...	2,411	...	2,554
4	George Town ...	554	1,459	2,484	7,487	11,984
5	Trevelyan Basin ...	130	...	2,492	...	2,622
6	Park Town ...	175	...	2,377	...	2,552
7	Purasawalkam ...	126	2,701	2,537	...	5,364
8	Sembium ...	121	...	2,784	...	2,905
9	North Perambur ...	590	...	2,042	..	2,632
10	Pulianthope ...	393	2,750	2,573	3,855	9,571
11	Choolai ...	495	...	2,156	...	2,651
12	Periamet ...	308	...	2,289	35	2,632
13	Chetpet ...	1,570	281	2,938	4,035	8,874
14	Kilpauk ...	373	167	4,967	1,752	7,259
15	Egmore ...	744	1,051	736	2,559	5,090
16	Triplicane ...	616	...	2,024	...	2,640
17	Mirsahibpet ...	144	...	2,496	...	2,640
18	Mylapore ...	106	...	2,088	...	2,194
19	Royapettah ...	140	...	2,508	...	2,648
20	Mandavalli ...	135	...	1,933	...	2,068
21	Saidapet ...	138	...	2,482	...	2,620
22	Tandiarpet ...	391	533	2,496	3,676	7,096
23	Kothwal Bazaar ...	18	...	2,100	...	2,118
24	Adayar ...	...	...	1,454	...	1,454
25	Maternity Home, Choolai ...	...	...	...	...	...
		8,619	10,189	56,257	26,215	1,01,280

Showing total attendance of expectant and nursing mothers and children at the out-patient clinics

No.	Centre	Attendance at Clinics						Grand Total Attendance	Respiratory	Alimentary	Skin Affection	Influenza	Ear and Eye Diseases	Syphilis	Anaemia	Malaria	Other Diseases	Total				
		Infants		Pre-School children		Expectant Mothers													Nursing Mothers			
		New	Old	New	Old	New	Old												New	Old		
1	Royapuram	1495	3785	1087	1310	1214	4100	2636	5354	6432	14549	20981	882	1312	470	365	270	4	670	97	2361	6132
2	Washermanpet	2325	5977	409	471	1971	4551	3483	6880	8238	17879	26117	1249	1558	140	457	22	8	1109	19	3676	8238
3	Muthialpet	1754	6831	790	1727	1664	8796	1795	6160	6002	24314	30316	1567	2022	653	657	225	2	477	185	214	6002
4	George Town	2346	6083	1133	2990	1482	8034	2466	8062	7427	25219	32646	1845	1406	961	686	573	1	747	381	827	7427
5	Trevelyan Basin	1931	4154	722	1115	1786	4365	2195	5221	6634	14855	21489	847	1025	267	1052	25	3	318	23	3074	6634
6	Park Town	1015	3570	594	979	614	2346	1190	3318	3413	10213	13626	662	552	132	89	21	4	310	88	1555	3413
7	Purasawalkam	2925	3742	1556	729	1633	2732	3831	6646	9945	13849	23794	1918	1893	681	2484	263	...	646	204	1866	9955
8	Sembium	1794	5157	599	894	917	4149	2351	6006	5661	16206	21867	909	1341	195	334	37	...	90	23	2732	5661
9	North Perambur	1888	4560	1025	941	979	2812	2828	4616	6720	12929	19649	794	2766	716	1123	480	4	426	2	409	6720
10	Pulianthope	2860	4765	1959	1501	1255	2417	3292	5384	9366	13867	23233	2078	2087	97	1351	616	...	252	...	300	9366
11	Choolai	2456	6383	1104	1696	1282	4076	2891	8017	7733	20172	27905	1297	1830	587	1128	196	...	147	265	228	7733
12	Periamet	1555	5729	841	948	801	2870	1418	4137	4615	13684	18299	1108	1118	344	449	87	...	245	55	1209	4615
13	Chetpet	1034	2223	823	980	550	1375	803	1877	3210	6455	9635	602	517	373	385	115	1	5	17	119	3210
14	Kilpauk	1092	1870	1763	2049	402	1080	1813	2732	5070	7731	12801	309	852	817	1047	427	...	136	...	1482	5070
15	Egmore	1597	3672	655	604	1177	2713	2142	4408	5571	11397	16968	1143	1523	307	215	...	...	390	7	1986	5571
16	Triplicane	1852	4760	547	557	1989	6046	2056	4165	6444	15528	21972	1820	879	157	121	5	...	612	1	2849	6444
17	Mirshahibpet	1573	4639	1006	1492	1112	4569	1665	4415	5356	15115	20471	1364	1976	421	402	30	...	296	11	856	5356
18	Mylapore	1720	2600	1305	678	1003	2607	2628	2980	6656	8865	15521	1476	1339	533	486	159	...	427	113	2117	6656
19	Royapettah	1456	2657	774	53	1001	2183	1739	2818	4970	8191	13161	986	96	568	603	147	...	455	...	1243	4970
20	Mandavalli	1162	3157	889	935	572	2016	1714	3911	4337	10019	14356	768	1189	329	463	89	1	180	50	1268	4337
21	Saidapet	552	891	87	64	998	4060	1150	3271	2787	8286	11073	280	689	8	188	12	1	129	...	1399	2787
22	Tondiarpet	371	1122	269	325	291	862	526	1115	1457	3424	4881	391	395	16	186	12	...	33	4	420	1457
23	Kothwal Bazaar	228	514	170	258	185	515	277	580	860	1867	2727	255	185	85	92	31	...	63	...	149	860
24	Adyar	282	441	387	728	335	339	565	667	1569	2175	3744	355	222	180	47	62	2	104	1	596	1569
25	Maternity Home, Choolai	82	92	13	13	312	1048	188	315	595	1468	2063	74	78	20	12	2	...	12	10	387	595
		37345	89384	20557	24507	25524	80511	47642	103855	131068	298257	429325	24979	29723	10020	14422	3906	318279	1562	38266	131068	

APPENDIX

No	Centre	Brought under care				Home Vis'ts				Clinics							Maternal Mortality and Morbidity				
		Maternity Cases Total Numbers	Ante-natal	Labour	Infants	Pre-school	Women Medical Officers		Health Visitors		Midwives		A t t e n d a n c e								
							A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	Number held	Anti-natal	Number held	Infants	Number held	Pre-school	Number held	Nursing Mothers			
1	Royapuram	1304	1214	771	743	646	1204	1244	6556	687	7257	156	5314	357	5280	357	2397	357	7990	1	341
2	Washermanpet	2121	1971	1585	1540	1477	1322	3003	8239	1441	14009	156	6522	157	8302	157	930	157	10363	4	283
3	Muthialpet	1714	1663	946	932	1167	947	3368	6238	1677	8937	156	10459	357	8585	357	2517	357	8755	2	250
4	George Town	1796	1482	1156	1136	1002	1254	1796	10302	753	1309	156	9566	357	8429	357	4123	357	10528	2	116
5	Trevelyan Basin	1872	1786	1215	1179	1242	1112	1872	8606	1591	9813	156	6151	156	6085	156	1837	156	7416	3	292
6	Park Town	637	614	427	419	392	1020	2998	5220	698	3957	156	2960	156	4585	156	1573	156	4503	...	172
7	Purasawalkam	1696	1633	1110	1087	1093	1274	2528	7516	1472	13769	157	4365	157	6667	157	2285	157	10477	2	534
8	Sembium	1050	917	818	795	60	1255	2520	4948	598	4775	156	5066	156	6951	156	1493	156	8357	1	547
9	North Perambur	1121	979	779	748	895	1120	3555	8164	700	5132	155	3791	155	6448	155	1966	155	7444	...	509
10	Pulianthope	1414	1255	1058	1013	1047	1152	1601	8174	1135	9581	77	3472	77	7623	77	3460	77	8676	5	215
11	Choolai	1302	1282	1111	1093	1238	1193	1945	6841	1437	9982	156	5358	156	8839	156	2800	156	10908	1	352
12	Periamet	909	801	627	610	475	1031	909	8409	550	6324	155	3671	155	7284	155	1789	155	5555	2	300
13	Chetpet	583	550	384	367	358	1083	1932	4098	455	3202	156	1925	156	3257	156	1803	156	2680	2	47
14	Kilpauk	415	402	314	301	281	1198	1181	3720	518	2932	158	1482	158	2962	158	3812	158	4545	...	80
15	Egmore	1339	1117	791	769	699	1203	2507	5564	725	6846	156	3890	156	5269	156	1259	156	6550	2	256
16	Triplicane	2216	1989	1403	1380	1358	1097	3066	8516	1357	11735	156	8035	157	6612	157	1104	157	6221	2	409
17	Mirshabpet	1112	1112	769	756	764	1145	3079	7307	732	7910	155	5681	158	6212	158	2498	158	6080	1	365
18	Mylapore	1057	1003	647	630	576	1227	2883	7040	865	6145	156	3610	155	4320	155	1983	155	5608	1	87
19	Royapettah	1005	1001	757	733	575	1234	1401	4888	1386	6540	156	3181	157	4123	157	1297	157	4557	...	442
20	Mandavalli	573	572	437	428	323	1169	1911	3571	791	4380	156	2588	157	4319	157	1824	157	5625	...	166
21	Saidapet	1080	998	667	642	206	1066	1534	2530	1739	3702	85	5058	85	1443	85	151	85	4421	1	128
22	Tondiarpet	421	291	183	175	190	444	716	643	293	1488	62	1153	60	1493	60	594	60	1641	1	14
23	Kothwal Bazaar	292	185	89	85	...	163	564	914	124	731	37	707	76	742	76	428	76	857	1	...
24	Adyar	369	335	219	210	116	140	215	714	2209	3687	65	674	65	723	65	1115	65	1232	1	95
25	Maternity Home, Choolai	313	312	149	147	...	169	190	...	...	...	108	1360	108	174	108	26	108	503	1	113
		27661	25524	18412	17918	16383	25222	48213	138718	23932	165932	3398	106035	4044	126729	4044	45064	4201	151497	36	6140

